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ONE U. S. COURT JUDGE BLAMED FOR GROWING DEMAND FOR RECALL

Governor Aldrich Tells Fellow Executives of 27 States That W. H. Sanborn's Rulings Lack Law or Reason

HANDS OFF IS CRY

Nebraskan as Well as Hadley of Missouri Deprecates Federal Interference in Intrastate Railroad Affairs

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—Responsibility for the increasing clamor for the application of the recall to the judiciary rests more upon the "autocratic and unresponsible" rulings of Judge Walter H. Sanborn of the eighth United States circuit court than on anything else, according to Gov. Chester H. Aldrich of Nebraska, who addressed his 27 fellow executives today.

Governor Aldrich spoke of the regulation of intrastate railroad rates and based his attack on Judge Sanborn upon the repeated decisions of that judge in such cases. All through his speech, as in that of Governor Hadley of Missouri, who spoke on the same subject, there was expressed general resentment of the interference of the federal government in state affairs.

"If the right of regulation of the rates of transportation in intrastate commerce shall be denied the several states," said Governor Hadley, "then there will be enjoyed by the railroad companies the right to fix intrastate rates of transportation free from any supervision or regulation. And thus they will be enabled to levy a tribute upon the people of the several states, the amount of which will be limited only by their own necessities or desire for gain."

Mrs. Anna Shaw spoke for 30 minutes, urging the principles of woman suffrage. By coincidence just as she began to speak Governors Harmon, Stubbs, Cruse, O'Neal and Aldrich left the room.

The suffragettes, wearing buttons and badges, reading "Votes for Women," flocked about the five governors of states where women are allowed the ballot—Hay of Washington, Carey of Wyoming, Hawley of Idaho, Shafroth of Colorado and Spy of Utah.

Mrs. Shaw was late in arriving and Mrs. Eunice Brannan of New York entertained the governors with a statement of the progress of the suffragette movement.

Governor McGovern of Wisconsin reviewed the history and discussed the work of the public utilities commission of his state, and after referring to the reasons for its establishment and the court rulings that legalized it, the Governor told briefly of the commission's work in fixing rates, valuations, service and systems of uniform accounting.

"Time was in Wisconsin," he said, "when the railroads ran or tried to run the state government and the minor utilities sought to boss the cities, towns and villages. They no longer have any—

(Continued on page two, column one)

PRESIDENT'S CAR ON HIS TRIP WEST



The Ideal is equipped for 13,000-mile journey with all conveniences of a modern hotel

PUT FINISHING TOUCHES ON PRESIDENT'S TRAIN

In the Exeter street yards of the Boston & Albany railroad several men and women are preparing today the private car Ideal, which will be used by President Taft when he starts on his western tour tomorrow evening at 7:30 from South station. Attached to the President's car will be the Pullman sleeping cars Texas and Florida for those accompanying him, and also the dining car following complete the outfit.

The walls and ceilings of the whole car are made of fireproof steel. A corridor two feet wide runs the whole length of the car.

The Ideal has a reception room, three staterooms, two bedrooms, a bathroom and kitchen. The most attractive room is, perhaps, the observation end room, which is the largest and most handsomely furnished. The color scheme is light dull-finished green with floral art decorations.

This compartment is illuminated with small globular electric lights at the four corners and a large combination frosted glass gas and electric lamp in the center of the ceiling. The room is kept cool in the summer by two small electric fans, and in the winter is heated by steam vapor radiators.

The furniture consists of two arm chairs and six small chairs in mahogany and upholstered in green with floral designs, which harmonize with the color of the walls and ceiling. In the center of the room is a heavy San Domingo mahogany table with four square legs and a central support. This table measures 5 feet by 4 feet, and may be lengthened out a foot or so. The carpet is a red Wilton, which matches with the window curtains of red plush.

Adjoining the observation room is the President's bedroom, fitted with hot and cold water service. The panels in this room are fitted with long mirrors. The color throughout is light green. When necessary a large roller screen can be pulled over the President's bed to protect him from smoke or cinders.

Immediately back of the bedroom is a stateroom with two convertible arm chairs upholstered in red silk. This is used by Maj. A. W. Butt, the President's aide. Then comes the bathroom fitted

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B. & M. SEEKS RIGHT TO SPEND \$2,150,000 FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Officials Ask Railroad Commission for Authority to Use Balance of Proceeds to Buy Land and Equipment

\$850,000 FOR LYNN

Board to Detail Experts to Investigate Accounts of the Company and Property Proposed for Purchase

Authority to use the balance of proceeds from issues of stocks and bonds of previous years for purchase of new equipment to cost \$1,300,000 and of land at Lynn to cost \$850,000 was asked today by William J. Hobbs and C. H. Blatchford, vice-president and counsel, respectively, of the B. & M. railroad, who came before the railroad commission at a hearing on the matter.

In the petition presented by the road it is represented that on June 12, 1906, and Dec. 14, 1910, shares were issued and on Jan. 15, 1909, bonds were issued, which in part were to be used as follows:

For new motive power and car shops \$2,500,000 authorized, \$250,000 of this amount already spent; for a bridge over Mystic avenue at East Somerville \$45,000, already spent \$35,759.79; for change of line and a new bridge over the Piscataqua river between Portsmouth and Elliot, authorized \$1,187,806.50.

Also, that because of a change of plans making unnecessary the expenditure of the balance of the above amounts and the judgment of the road that no further sum should be expended as formerly outlined, the road asks that the transfer of \$2,150,000 from that balance be made for immediate needs. The land at Lynn is to be used for widening the roadbed to allow for a four-track line through that city.

The board stated that it would detail its experts to investigate the question, including the examination of the road's accounts and of the property to be purchased. When the experts report to the board another hearing will be held.

FOUR CANDIDATES FOR NOMINATION OF SECRETARY OF STATE

Next to the three-cornered contest for the Republican gubernatorial nomination the contest in both parties for secretary of state nomination appears to be attracting the most interest in political circles.

That four candidates, two from each party, are hustling for the nomination is considered sufficient reason for developing interest in view of the fact that

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LYNN \$200,000 WATER STORAGE WORK TO BE BEGUN IMMEDIATELY

LYNN, Mass.—The contract for engineering the dam at Breeds pond, the water reservoir of Lynn, has been signed, James E. Manning obtaining the contract which calls for a dam to cost approximately \$200,000. Mr. Manning has filed bonds for \$20,000. He says he will start work at once.

The dam will be between two hills, which will afford a natural base on either end of the dam, while they will also act as walls for the reservoir. The present dam is to be raised 51 feet, increasing the capacity by 1,500,000 gallons. The matter of polluted water will, in Water Commissioner Thomas Campbell's opinion, be settled when the new dam is completed.

Two steamship companies are already awaiting completion of the piers for dock accommodations, and many prospective tenants have been found for occupancy of the other buildings on which it is proposed to begin work this year.

Some 15 per cent of the stock of the Port of Boston Docks & Warehouse Company has been subscribed for by a syndicate composed of six banking houses in Brussels, Amsterdam, Paris and London, which syndicate has agreed to underwrite the initial block of \$12,000,000 first mortgage bonds.

CHINESE NAVAL PARTY VISITS BOSTON



Left to right—Commander George F. Cooper, U. S. N.; Yung Kwai, attaché Chinese legation, Washington; Rear Admiral Kwang

PUBLIC RECREATION LEAGUE ORGANIZED BY BOSTON CITIZENS

A man of the type of James J. Storrow should be the chairman of the dock commission to be appointed by Governor Foss under the Brown \$9,000,000 harbor development act," declared Mayor Fitzgerald today in discussing the question with Henry C. Long of Cambridge, who is seeking a place on the commission.

The mayor expressed the opinion that

Mr. Storrow, who is connected with the big financial interests of the country,

and whose executive ability is well known in the commercial world, is

the man the state should place at the head

of the commission. Mr. Fitzgerald told

Mr. Long frankly that the man to direct

the development of the port of Boston

should be able to bring business to

the city after the docks are established.

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CONFERENCE TODAY REGARDING SALE OF BOSTON AMERICANS

President B. B. Johnson of the American League, Manager H. R. McAleer of the Washington club and President John L. Taylor of the local American team, held a conference this morning in President Johnson's room at the Parker house regarding the proposed deal by which it is expected that Manager McAleer will acquire a half interest in the local team.

This conference lasted about an hour and at its conclusion it was announced that another would be held this afternoon or evening and there was a strong possibility that the trade would be carried out.

Manager McAleer said after the morning talk that the deal might be completed by tomorrow and might take several days more. He said that he was all ready to carry out his part of the agreement, but there were a large number of minor details that would have to be settled before the papers could be signed.

President Taylor had little to say regarding the carrying out of the deal. That nothing definite had as yet been accomplished he admitted.

When questioned regarding the report that J. Garland Stahl, the former Boston first baseman, was interested in the trade financially, Manager McAleer said that there was no truth in the rumor. So far as he knows Mr. Stahl has retired from baseball for good and it was the first he had heard of the former Boston player being interested in the transaction.

CHINESE FORM COMPANY SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A Chinese express company, with only Chinese directors, has been formed here to operate between the United States and China.

The new building stands in Washington square, in the center of Newport.

(Continued on page eight, column seven)

MAYOR RECOMMENDS JAMES J. STORROW AS HARBOR BOARD HEAD

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PLANS ARE MADE FOR INAUGURATION OF B. U. PRESIDENT

The inauguration of Dr. Lemuel H. Murfin, president of Boston University, will take place Oct. 20. The ceremony will be held in Trinity church.

Registration takes place in a week. A heavy enrolment of men in the entering class of the college of liberal arts is predicted. The Saturday and late afternoon classes for teachers and other professional students are to be given again this year.

Among those who have signified their intentions of attending the inauguration of Dr. Murfin are former Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, President Lowell of Harvard University, Francis J. McConnell, president of De Pauw University, David J. Hill, former ambassador to Germany, and many other leading educators.

Former Governor Bates, president of the university trustees, will deliver the charge and Dr. Murfin will reply with the inaugural address.

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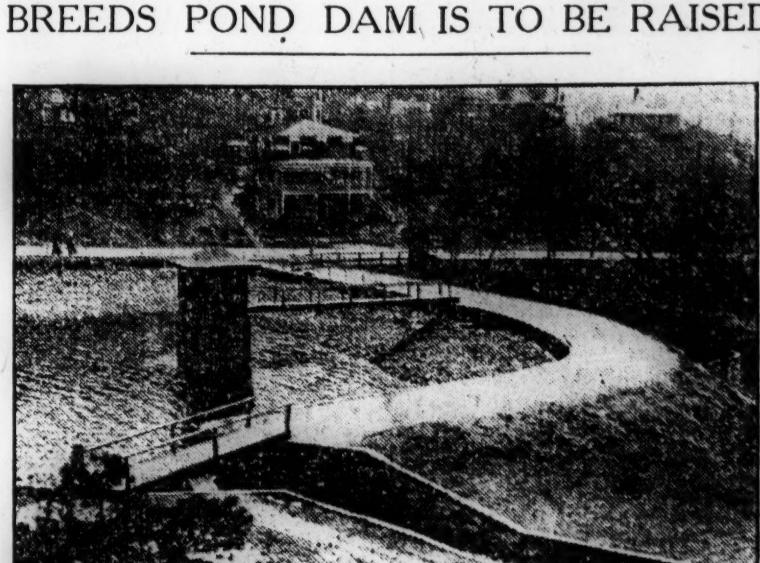
PRESIDENT TO GO TO NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.—As a result of a conference with President Taft at Beverly, Senator Wetmore announced today that the President had decided to come to this city on or about Nov. 4, to dedicate the new army and navy Y. M. C. A. building, which has been erected by Mrs. Thomas J. Emery of Cincinnati and Newport.

The new building stands in Washington square, in the center of Newport.

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BREEDS POND DAM IS TO BE RAISED



Concrete wall to be built up fifty-one feet, increasing Lynn reservoir capacity by 1,500,000 gallons

REAR ADMIRAL KWANG GREETED BY MR. TAFT AFTER BOSTON VISIT

Second in Command of Chinese Imperial Navy and Party Reach Beverly and Pay Respects to President

TO RETURN AT ONCE

Fellow Countrymen Welcome Naval Leader and Plan Dinner Which He May Not Have Time to Attend

BEVERLY, Mass.—Rear Admiral Pih Kwang of the Chinese navy was here this afternoon paying his respects to the President at the summer White House, Paramatta.

Yung Kwai, chargé d'affaires of the Chinese embassy at Washington, presented the admiral to the President and the party included representatives of the state and navy departments.

There were also present Major Butt, Lieutenant Commander Powers Symington, commander of the Mayflower, and the other officers of the President's yacht, which made the gathering a pleasant one. After exchanging greetings the party will return to Boston.

Rear Admiral Ching Pih Kwang, second in command of the Chinese imperial navy, his flag being the cruiser Hai Chi, now at New York, who arrived in Boston on the Federal express from Washington this morning, left the North station early this afternoon with his suite for Beverly, to call on President Taft.

Commander George F. Cooper, United States navy, his special aide, detailed by President Taft, and Capt. Long Ting Kwan, Flag Commander Ching Yuan Yuan and Flag Lieut. Liue Yung Kan of the cruiser Hai Chi accompanied him. Yung Kwai, chargé d'affaires of the Chinese legation at Washington, also was in the party.

The party arrived at the North station shortly after noon, and while waiting for the 12:40 o'clock regular train to Beverly to be made up they sat chatting in the large waiting room like any other passengers. No representatives of the city government were with the party.

An ordinary day coach carried the party. The train was an accommodation, stopping at nearly every station.

On his arrival in Boston the distinguished naval visitor was met by a delegation of Chinese merchants and escorted to the Hotel Somerset.

After a brief stop there Admiral Kwang and his party took a stroll around the Fens and the Back Bay district. Later three Chinese students, personal friends of the admiral, visited him at the hotel. He asked a great many questions concerning his visitors, why they left China and the educational methods in this country.

He inquired why they had dropped their Chinese names for American names. The students replied that they find it much more convenient for social and business reasons, but when they return to China they intend to resume their original names.

The Chinese Merchants Association is marking time with the preparations for a banquet planned for Admiral Kwang this evening, as he was not able to say definitely whether or not he would be back from Beverly in time.

Admiral Kwang talked to newspaper men for a few minutes at the hotel, showing the greatest courtesy in his treatment of the reporters and replying to their questions in excellent English. The admiral was educated in England.

"I am very glad to be in your beautiful city of Boston, about which I have heard so much," he said. "Your buildings are magnificent. I only wish I might prolong my stay in Boston, because I have read and been told a great deal about the wondrous beauties of your park system, your buildings and your charming people. I wish I might visit your Harvard College; I have heard so much about that great institution of learning. Many of the young men of my country have been educated here."

(Continued on page two, column four)

PRESIDENT TAKES UP DR. WILEY CASE AS LAST BEVERLY ACT

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft began work with a stenographer earlier than usual today, and it was understood that he was writing the decision in the case of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the government food expert, whose dismissal from the service

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**ONE U. S. COURT JUDGE
BLAMED FOR GROWING
DEMAND FOR RECALL**

(Continued from page one)

thing to gain or lose by intermeddling in politics and apparently have decided to retire for good. What this signified in the purification of public life no one needs to be reminded."

Commencing with a brief history of the Nebraska railroad commission and the statement that in the four years of its existence, not one complaint had been made against its rulings, either by a shipper or by the roads themselves, Governor Aldrich said:

"If the learned judge had had the same experience with railway commissions that the people have had with certain courts in nullifying state government he might have been warranted in assuming the position that he did in enjoining the state officers from the enforcement of the law regarding the state railway commission."

"History, fact and precedent are against his position. There is no case anywhere to be found that upholds his dissent in the opinions of the other two judges and such a position as he took in that case may well be regarded as the source and origin for the clamor for the recall of judges."

"When court decisions disturb and even override our entire scheme of government it is time to call a halt and cast about ourselves for a remedy to check a corporation that may in the near future develop into a galling tyranny if allowed to go unchallenged."

"If this indefensible position of Judge Sanborn's in the Nebraska case were the only one he had taken in this class of litigation we might pass it by with all charity and say it was simply a mistake, simply an inexplicable error of judgment. But when this gentleman renders a decision along the same lines in each and every case we are justified in saying that he believes in nullifying, by court decisions the sovereign power of each of these states."

"I do not know what other states may do; I do not know what other states may think. But I can speak for my own state and say that she demands the right and the privilege to be allowed to do the things which her sovereignty, her independence and her liberty says she may do."

"She will respect courts and court decisions. But as a condition precedent to all this she demands that court opinions stay well within marked lines and respect the sovereign power of those states in the regulation and control of their own purely internal commerce."

"At all times it asks these courts to do homage to the scheme of representative government and let the courts remember that tyranny clothed in the garb of judicial ermine has featured as hideous as though in the hands of a czar."

"It is clear that the weight of authority is against Judge Sanborn, but he is of the opinion that the Nebraska railway commission should be enjoined from exercising the legislative and governmental functions provided for it, both by the constitution and the legislature, and they are both well within the clear provision of the law of this country."

"Notwithstanding all this Judge Sanborn dissented. And I mention it in this connection for the reason that he seems to be the presiding genius over this court of appeals, whose particular function is to annul every vestige of state control in regulating rates and charges for interstate commerce."

"The position that this judge takes is not only autocratic, but he has not given one single authority in the whole realm of jurisprudence upon which to base such a dissenting opinion. It would have been interesting had the learned judge written an opinion on this proposition, but he was content simply to dissent without giving reasons."

"In my opinion any court, whether it be the United States supreme court or a court of inferior jurisdiction, that continually makes effort by judicial decisions to do that which the people and"

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—"The Round-up,"
BROOKLYN—"The Girl from Castle Square," "Her Husband's Wife,"
COLONIAL—"The Red Widow,"
GLOOM—"Ward and Vokes,"
HILLIS—"The Private Secretary,"
MAJESTIC—"Jim the Penman,"
PARK—"The Nest Egg,"
SHUBERT—"Over Night,"
TRIUMPH—"Excuse Me."

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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the people alone have a right to do is trying to establish judicial tyranny. "And here I might say that if the courts in considering a proposition as to how a state law is a 'substantial interference with interstate commerce' would in the first instance try to find reasons to uphold the law instead of looking at it like Robert Ingersoll read the Bible—simply to criticize and overthrow—more satisfactory results would follow.

That question has never been settled and neither will the much mooted question of today if the rights of these states in controlling purely intrastate commerce be fixed by decisions so warped and prejudiced as to be nothing short of libelous upon the name of the judiciary.

There is a court opinion that goes out of its way to bring in isolated instances and totally ignores the weight of authority wherein it has been held by our supreme court that a state railway commission may compel interstate trains to stop at certain stations within a state or may change its time schedules to make connection with other trains and many other things of a like nature. These seem to have been conveniently forgotten by the learned judge in the Minnesota case.

"Probably a whole lot of this trouble comes from the fact that in many instances these inferior courts are made up of lawyers who owe their position not so much to legal attainment and profound learning as they do to political service rendered. That explains why in many instances these court opinions sound very much like the argument of a lawyer who holds the brief of a railroad company rather than an important, influential position at the hands of the judiciary of our country."

Following a statement that the state regulation of intrastate commerce was "one of the most important, if not the most important, question with which the supreme court of the United States has to deal with in recent years," Governor Hadley of Missouri strongly advocated giving each state the right to make rules governing railroad rates within its borders.

"Railroad rates in this country are fixed more often upon the value than upon the cost of the service rendered," he said. "And in actual practice, as any railroad official will readily admit, railroad rates are fixed, except when affected by special conditions of regulation or competition as 'high as the traffic will bear.' That is, they are fixed as high as will not prevent freight from being shipped at all."

After making the assertion that "it costs less to ship freight from New York to San Francisco, 3000 miles, than it does to ship freight from New York to Denver, about 2000 miles," Governor Hadley predicted that it was extremely unlikely that the United States supreme court would deny the right of intrastate regulation when the question is brought before that body next winter.

The laws regulating the conduct of public service corporations and ordinary business affairs; judicial procedure; laws regulating the hours of labor and promoting the safety of those who perform it, are all primarily questions with which the states must deal if they are to be effectively dealt with at all," he said.

"The field is a broad one and the work is one which has in it the destinies of a people, because it concerns their happiness and welfare. But this field will be narrowed and the power to discharge this duty to humanity seriously impaired if the right of the states to regulate transportation within their borders shall now be denied."

Governor Hadley said that he did not believe that government ownership and operation of railways was a solution of the problem.

When the governors resumed their conference today it was with the conviction that world peace was certainly desirable for the United States if economy was to be considered and nothing more.

Twenty-seven of these governors saw the day before one of the biggest gunnery trials at Sandy Hook fire four times at a target 12,000 yards off in the bay. These four shots cost \$1200. Each projectile weighed 1040 pounds and it was propelled by four sacks of powder weighing 69 pounds each. The target was 30 feet high and 40 feet long.

It was learned that among the Republican governors here sentiment was about evenly divided between President Taft and La Follette, those in favor of the renomination of the President being Willson of Kentucky, Tener of Pennsylvania, Pethier of Rhode Island, Spry of Utah, Glasscock of West Virginia and Hay of Washington. Those favoring La Follette were Stubbs of Kansas, Aldrich of Nebraska, Vessey of South Dakota, McGehee of Wisconsin and Carey of Wyoming.

Governor Hadley would not discuss the Republican situation in his state, and it is reported that he is trying to line up the Missouri delegates for himself. He said that Champ Clark would have the

Democratic delegates from Missouri, from the looks of things at present.

Governor Stubbs criticized the President because of his attitude on the tariff and his appointments of federal judges, "little political judges" he called them. These judges, he said, were intolerable, and he demanded a national recall of federal judges every six years. Mr. Stubbs said the people of his state were opposed to reciprocity.

Mr. Foss of Massachusetts only smiled when asked regarding his candidacy for Vice-President. He said his administration would be before the people for endorsement this fall, when he would run for reelection. He would not discuss Wilson or Harmon, and it was whispered that if reelected he himself would be a candidate for the presidential nomination.

There was considerable comment here over an editorial in former Senator Smith's Newark paper, which held up Mr. Harmon as the greatest and biggest Governor at the conference here. The editorial invited the Ohio Governor to go up to Newark and make a speech. Governor Harmon would not say whether he would accept Mr. Smith's invitation.

**SHOE SCHEDULE TALK
FOR BROCKTON PLAN
OF MR. FROTHINGHAM**

In his speech before the Brockton Young Men's Republican Club this evening Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham proposes to tell how, in his opinion, the changes proposed in the boot and shoe schedule by the Democrats at Washington would result either in driving out the shoe industry of New England, or in lower wages for the boot and shoe employees.

He will point out further, it was said, at his political headquarters today, that unless the Massachusetts workmen desire to go on record as favoring this tariff change and that in the wool and cotton schedule, they should elect a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature as a protest against the proposed action of the Washington Democrats.

The Lieutenant-Governor will give figures to show that under the present low tariff now placed on boots and shoes brought into this country the importation of boots and shoes is rapidly increasing. He will argue it was said, that if the tariff is removed, as is planned by the Democrats, the German manufacturers can undersell the Massachusetts boot and shoe maker to such a degree that the latter will have to lower wages, or go out of business.

Candidates Speak

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham addressed a gathering of about 150 Republicans in Woburn at the Post 33, G. A. R., hall Wednesday evening. Former Alderman Sampson Highley presided.

The Lieutenant-Governor confined himself almost wholly to national topics.

"The promises of the Democratic leaders that lower prices of the necessities of life would follow Democratic success have not materialized," he said, "but on the contrary prices have increased. I urge you to do your full duty this year in placing Massachusetts in the column of Republican states, where she belongs, and by your action uphold the hands of the great fair-minded President of the republic."

"Demand of the men you elect to office obedience to your will. To such an obligation I pledge myself."

Following the address Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham held a reception and at its close went to Wakefield in company with former Mayor Charles S. Baker of Medford.

Representative Norman H. White of Brookline spoke before three gatherings of Republicans in Worcester Wednesday evening. The rallies were held before the Grand View Improvement Association at the South high school and at the Belmont school. Other speakers were Senator Charles F. Brown of Medford, Representative Clarence V. Hobbs of Worcester and Jacob Usher of Worcester.

Speaker Walker in Lynn

This evening Speaker Joseph Walker's first campaign speech in Lynn will be delivered in Elks hall, where his Lynn campaign manager, Arthur W. Pinkham, has promised to have a representative gathering of the Republicans of the city.

Mr. Walker is spending the day touring Salem, Beverly, Marblehead and other North Shore points, for the purpose of strengthening his political forces.

EXACT ANNOUNCEMENT SOON

Close friends of Arthur W. Walker of Winthrop Murray Crane have issued cards for a luncheon today complimentary to Senator and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, who are at a hotel in Stockbridge.

**PORTION OF GERMAN
TERMS ACCEPTED IN
ANSWER OF FRANCE**

(Continued from page one)

Germany's amendments form the subject of a special memorandum.

BERLIN—During the past few days both at the foreign office and in social circles the minister of foreign affairs, Herr Von Kiderlen-Waechter, has expressed implicit confidence in a satisfactory settlement with France regarding Morocco.

This confidence is reflected by the staff of the foreign office, who expect that the French answer to the latest German note will be received perhaps as early as today.

It is explained that Germany's demand for an allotment of 30 per cent in whatever railway and other concessions France obtains in Morocco has been wrongly interpreted abroad. This division, which Germany also would reciprocate toward France does not touch the concessions obtained by other countries, it is said. The latter are free to get whatever concessions may be obtained without sharing with Germany or France.

Emperor Praises

WOLDEK, Mecklenburgh-Strelitz—the imperial army maneuvers ended with the complete defeat of the invaders.

After the order to cease fire had been given his majesty assembled the officers for the usual criticism.

The aviation officers who participated were personally thanked for their brilliant work by the Emperor. Both commanders stated that they had based their strategy on the reports of the flying-men.

Aviators Successful

BELFORT, France.—The autumn maneuvers of the French army were brought to a close Wednesday.

The aviators were presented to the premier. The scouting done by these men appears to have been remarkable. From heights varying from 2000 to 3000 feet, in cloudless atmospheres they noted every movement of the troops during daylight and reported the location of all the batteries except such as were hidden by the forests.

Belgian Troops Held

BRUSSELS.—An order has been issued retaining with the colors the soldiers who should be disbanded today.

Candidates to Act

JENA, Germany.—It was announced at the Social Democratic congress that the Socialist members of the Reichstag would interpellate the government regarding Morocco.

A resolution was adopted that the Reichstag must insist upon the immediate calling together of the representatives of the people when international complications like those with France over Morocco arise.

**Business Outlook
Good, Points Out Mr. Mac Veagh in Boston**

(Continued from page one)

and they all bring back home interesting accounts of the great institution.

"I am anticipating a great amount of pleasure from my meeting with your President. Then I must hurry on back to New York and join my ship. My visit has been a most enjoyable one, and I shall always treasure the memories of it, for your people have been most kind to me and I shall always remember it with much pride."

Admiral Kwang will call on Mayor Gaynor of New York on Friday and pay a visit to Governor's island on Saturday. After a week-end rest he will be on Monday entertained at luncheon by Rear Admiral Leutze, the commandant of the New York navy yard. About Wednesday he will sail for Havana and Mexico, later proceeding to England to take home a training ship now under construction there.

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**THREE OCEAN LINERS
ARRIVE AND DEVONIAN
APPROACHES HARBOR**

(Continued from page one)

Three ocean liners arrived this morning and are safely moored alongside Mystic docks, Charlestown, one of them being a passenger vessel. All had cargoes and the steam winches were soon busily engaged discharging them.

On her first trip to this port in three years the Allan liner Sardinian, Capt. G. Hamilton, arrived today from Glasgow with 197 cabin passengers, most of whom were school board teachers. The Sardinian is 36 years old and one of the oldest vessels in the Allan service. She usually runs between London and Montreal, but was drafted to this service for one trip, while the Numidian is being repaired at Glasgow. She resembles a freighter more than a passenger liner, as her staterooms are all below decks, and she has very little superstructure. The Sardinian brought about 1000 tons of general cargo.

G. A. Fisher, British vice-consul at Baltimore, who is returning from a two months visit to his home in England, was accepted Mr. Smith's invitation to attend the Ohio State Fair.

Another passenger was Prof. James F. Norris of Simmons College, who has been studying one year in Carlsruhe, Germany.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Norris and his daughters, Miss V. B. and Miss S. R. Norris, both school teachers of Philadelphia.

L. G. Smith, another teacher, and Mrs. Smith, with the Misses M. B. and C. M. Smith, were also passengers. Mr. Smith of the High School of Commerce of Boston is returning from a three months' tour of France.

Another passenger was Prof. James F. Norris of Simmons College, who has been studying one year in Carlsruhe, Germany.

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Leading Events in Athletic World

H. H. HILTON LEADS J. D. TRAVERS IN THE THIRD ROUND MATCH

Famous British Champion Finishes First 18 Holes Four Up on Former American Title Holder

SECKEL LED EVANS

RESULT OF MORNING ROUND
H. H. Hilton, Royal Liverpool, led J. D. Travers, Montclair, 4 up.

Frederick Herreshoff, Ekwonok, led Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, 4 up.

Albert Seckel, Riverdale, led Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewood, 4 up.

C. W. Whitemore, Country Club, and C. W. Inslie, Wykagyl, even up.

RYE, N. Y.—Harold H. Hilton of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club of England, amateur British champion for 1911, kept up his winning march in the American golf championship on the links of the Apawamis Country Club this morning, when he finished the first 18 holes of his 36-hole match in the third round 4 up on his opponent, Jerome D. Travers, American champion in 1907-1908.

A large gallery was on hand and followed the two famous players over the course. Neither player showed the form displayed in previous matches, the best Hilton was able to do being a 77, while Travers was six strokes behind with an 83. Their cards:

Hilton 5 3 4 5 4 4 3 6 6—40
Travers 4 4 4 5 4 4 3 6 6—40
Hilton 4 4 4 5 4 3 6 6—37
Travers 3 4 4 4 3 5 4 4 3—35

Frederick Herreshoff of Ekwonok, medalist in the national tournament of 1910, sprung a big surprise when he finished his first 18 holes 4 up on Oswald Kirkby, the Englewood star. Kirkby has been playing brilliant golf all this summer and was regarded as a strong possibility for the semi-final round at least, and that Herreshoff should be able to get such a commanding lead this morning was a big surprise to the followers of the play.

Albert Seckel again showed some of his best playing this morning, finishing his first 18 holes with Charles Evans, Jr. 3 up.

P. W. Whitemore of the Country Club, Brookline, and C. W. Inslie of New York had a close contest over the first 18 holes of their match, the two players finishing even up.

Hilton had the easiest kind of a time Wednesday with R. C. Watson, secretary of the association, being no less than 11 up, and 10 to play, and doing the course in the morning in 73.

J. D. Travers had a very different proposition with Paul Hunter, the young Chicago expert, for they were even at the first 18 holes and Travers won by 3 and 1 after a contest in which both golfers played brilliantly.

About 1000 people followed the match between Travers and Hunter. The card of the match follows:

Travers 5 5 4 4 3 3 4 5 5—57
Hunter 5 6 4 5 2 4 3 4 6—41
Travers 5 5 4 4 3 3 4 5 5—57
Hunter 5 5 4 4 3 3 4 5 5—57
Travers 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 5—53
Hunter 5 5 4 4 3 4 4 5 5—58
Travers 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 5—53
Hunter 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 5—53

F. A. Martin was 2 up on C. F. Inslie in the morning round but lost in the afternoon at the first extra hole. Fred Herreshoff was 2 up on S. G. Stickney of St. Louis in the morning, but the latter played so well in the afternoon that the match went an extra hole which was won by Herreshoff.

Herreshoff played a good long game but was weak in his putting. He had a sea-saw match with Stickney all day and at the twenty-seventh hole he was one down. He won the extra hole in four. He plays Oswald Kirkby today and the match should prove one of the best of the tournament. They are both wonderful drivers, with Kirkby a little better.

Kirkby had a walkover in his match with J. D. Browne, the 1907 champion of Ireland. Browne could not get his approach shots to the greens, but when he did, he holed out at any distance.

P. W. Whitemore of Massachusetts will play C. W. Inslie today, and should win. He has a very good chance of being one of the finalists Saturday if he can play the game that he did Wednesday. Against S. D. Bowers of Brooklyn he played the course in two 75s.

Albert Seckel of Chicago was matched with one of his western rivals, H. G. Legg, champion of Minnesota, and, as Mr. Seckel is western champion, it made things very interesting. Mr. Seckel was two up at the end of the morning round, and won by 5 to 4.

He held his approach at the eighteenth hole in the morning round for a three amid the applause of about 1000 people. In the afternoon he continued to play just as well as he did in the first round.

Mr. Seckel is playing Mr. Evans today, and the match should be one of the best. There is hardly any choice between them. The summary:

H. H. Hilton, Liverpool, beat R. C. Watson, WestBrook, by 11 and 10.

Jerome D. Travers, Montclair, beat Paul Hunter, Chicago, by 3 and 1.

C. W. Inslie, New York, beat F. A. Martin, Ekwonok, by 1 up (37 holes). S. D. Bowers, Brooklyn, by 9 and 8.

F. Herreshoff, Ekwonok, beat S. G. Stickney, St. Louis, by 1 up (37 holes).

Oswald Kirkby, Balmoral, beat J. D. Browne, Murray Field, Scotland, by 10 and 9.

Albert Seckel, Chicago, beat H. G. Legg, Minneapolis, by 5 and 4.

C. Evans, Jr., Chicago, beat A. F. Kammer, Fox Hills, by 1 up (38 holes).

Young Princeton Golfer Who Meets Charles Evans in Championships Today



ALBERT SECKEL '12
Western amateur champion 1911

FALL GOLF DATES AT MEADOWBROOK

READING, Mass.—The opening of the fall season at the Meadowbrook Golf Club, postponed from last week, will take place Saturday with double events. The schedule arranged by the tournament committee is:

Sept. 16—Mixed foursomes, first and second net prizes; selected 9 in 27 holes, second, two classes, gross and net prizes; 23 Match play (qualifying) for holes 1 to 16 for championship, first 16 to qualify for championship; second 16 for October cup; the first 16 for championship and October cup losers to play 16 to play for consolation cup and losers in second 16 for different cup; 12—A. M. and 1 P. M., second round and second 16 and consolation cup; October, different and consolation cup; 11—Finals for all cups and golf ball sweepstakes; 21—Mixed foursomes, first and second net prizes; 28—Four ball match, one class, gross and net prizes.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

| | Won | Lost | Per cent. |
|--------------|-----|------|-----------|
| Philadelphia | 88 | 45 | .662 |
| Detroit | 70 | 59 | .537 |
| Cleveland | 70 | 62 | .530 |
| New York | 70 | 64 | .523 |
| Baltimore | 66 | 68 | .493 |
| Chicago | 56 | 79 | .438 |
| Washington | 56 | 78 | .438 |
| St. Louis | 39 | 95 | .291 |

No games scheduled for today.

WASHINGTON DEFEATS BOSTON

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Washington 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 — 3 7 2
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 — 0 3 2

Batteries, Hughes and Street; Pappo and Williams. Umpires, Ferri and Dieneen.

CLEVELAND BEATS DETROIT

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Cleveland 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 — 5 1 1
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 — 1 6 2

Batteries, Kaler and Easterly; Summers and Banks. Stance, Umpires, Egan and O'Loughlin.

ATHLETICS SHUT OUT NEW YORK

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 1 7 5
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 3 0

Batteries, Flank and Thomas; Ford and Baldwin. Umpires, Connolly and Sheridan.

ST. LOUIS WINS FROM CHICAGO

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.

St. Louis 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 — 6 8 0
Chicago 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 — 2 6 5

Batteries, Benz, White and Block; Allison and Clark. Umpires, Evans and Mullin.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

| | Won | Lost | Per cent. |
|--------------|-----|------|-----------|
| New York | 80 | 46 | .635 |
| Philadelphia | 77 | 52 | .616 |
| Cincinnati | 70 | 57 | .567 |
| Pittsburgh | 70 | 58 | .547 |
| St. Louis | 66 | 62 | .516 |
| Cleveland | 59 | 71 | .454 |
| Baltimore | 56 | 78 | .418 |
| Boston | 33 | 96 | .256 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

New York 4, Boston 1.

Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 0.

Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 4.

TODAY'S GAMES

New York 4, Boston 1.

Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 2 (games).

Cincinnati 2, St. Louis 2 (games).

NEW YORK WINS AGAIN, 4 TO 1

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.

New York 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 — 4 6 1

Boston 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 — 0 3 5

Batteries, Adams, Hendon, Simms and Gibson; Dowdy, Company, Humphries and Clarke. Umpires, O'Day and Eason.

PITTSBURGH WINS CLOSE GAME

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.

Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 — 2 1 0

Cincinnati 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 — 4 8 2

Batteries, Adams, Hendon, Simms and Gibson; Dowdy, Company, Humphries and Clarke. Umpires, O'Day and Eason.

PITTSBURGH WINS, 2 TO 0

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.

Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 — 0 4 1

Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 4 1

Batteries, Adams, Hendon, Simms and Gibson; Dowdy, Company, Humphries and Clarke. Umpires, O'Day and Eason.

BRENSNAHAN RENEWS CONTRACT

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Roger Bresnahan signed a five years' contract as a manager and player for the St. Louis National League Baseball Club late Wednesday. Mrs. Helen Hathaway Britton of Cleveland, owner of the club, made the contract for the club.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Chattanooga, 5; Memphis, 1.

Atlanta, 8; Nashville, 1 (second game).

Montgomery, 11; New Orleans, 10.

BOSTON BOWLING SEASON ON WITH MATCH TONIGHT

Furniture League Teams Meet in First of a Series Extending Over 27 Weeks—Meeting Today

Boston's bowling season begins tonight, when the Furniture league bowlers will meet in the first matches of a series extending over a period of 27 weeks. Scores of other organizations have elected officers, appointed schedule committees, and the opening games will be played very soon.

There are 10 teams in the Furniture league, Osgood, Dunn, Ferdinand, Morse, Moller, Swamut, Atkinson, Clark, Walker-Pratt and Dutton. The officers are Joseph M. Shaughnessy, president, L. J. Clifford vice-president, J. A. Baker treasurer and Chester S. Carpenter secretary.

This afternoon the annual meeting of the City bowling league will be held and plans are under way to have the organization this season confined to alleys located in Boston.

KRAMER WINS THE ONE MILE OPEN AT NEWARK, N. J.

Champion Shows as Much Speed as Last July—Hehir Takes Second Place—Lofthus Wins Amateur Event

NEWARK, N. J.—Frank L. Kramer, the American bicyclist, won the one-mile professional open last night at the Newark Velodrome cycle meet, showing just as much speed as in the middle of July.

Peter Drobak started an early sprint two laps from home and opened up a gap of 15 yards, which Kramer closed in a circuit of the oval and then took the lead for the final lap. The speed at this juncture was so great that John Clark, the Australian, could not get out from third in line and trailed on after Patrick O'Sullivan's Hehir, who took second place, Edward Root came fourth and Alfred Goulett fifth.

Alvin Loftus, the Providence (R. I.) youth, had the most speed in the three-mile amateur open race, leading Frank Cavanaugh of Newark by five yards to the tape. Alfred Reiss, a Newark novice, captured the half-mile amateur handicap from the 75-yard mark.

Racing in tandems furnished keen sport in a two-mile handicap. Palmer and Jokus, from 150 yards, won. Root and Fogler, from scratch, finished fourth.

EXETER ACADEMY FOOTBALL WILL START NEXT WEEK

EXETER, N. H.—The football season at Phillips Exeter Academy opens next week, when Coach A. B. Ziegler, the former Pennsylvania guard, will arrive and call out the candidates when school opens on Sept. 20. Not much is known of the new material, and only three of last year's eleven are likely to return. They are Capt. O. G. Kirkpatrick, who played at right tackle, and Benjamin Neal, who played at right guard, while back of the line there will be Charles Dickerman, who played at fullback.

Bowdoin will not be played this year, a game which has been played for many years, and Pennsylvania freshmen will not appear. No game has as yet been arranged with a Harvard eleven, but one may fill in the open date. Plimpton field will be in excellent condition and the new part of it will be devoted to the development of the class teams.

WALSHAM WINS BASEBALL PICKUPS

Wagner got back into the Pittsburgh lineup yesterday, playing first base and batting for .333.

—ooo—

PLANS LEGISLATIVE AID IN EXTENSION OF ARLINGTON STREET

Mayor Fitzgerald has a plan to secure the extension of Arlington street to the Charles river basin, even in face of the opposition of the city council, which has rejected his proposition. He declares that he will ask the Legislature to pass an act directing the metropolitan park commission to make this improvement.

The mayor argues that had the city council favored his plan to arade Arlington street, thus providing for the direct connection of Arlington street and the Charles river esplanade, some \$200,000 might have been saved on the transaction. If he should succeed in getting the metropolitan board to make the improvement Boston will have to pay but about three fifths of the cost, while the remainder will be paid by the other cities and towns in the metropolitan district.

Speaking of the improvement the mayor says:

"The fact that two houses on Beacon street had just been torn down and that these estates could be obtained for the bare value of the land, seemed to me to present a striking opportunity. The saving of cost would be about \$200,000."

In presenting the matter to the city council I merely took advantage of the favorable circumstances which had been brought to my attention and furnished that body with such figures as could be obtained in the limited time at my disposal.

"There is no need whatever of arguing the immense advantages of a connecting link which should unite the Common, the Public Garden and Park square with the Charles river esplanade and give an impetus to the movement now under way for the development of this magnificent but neglected water park."

MACCABEES ELECT OFFICIAL

PORT HURON, Mich.—John B. McIlwain of this city has been elected past commander of the Knights of the Macabees to succeed Major Boynton, who founded the order.

TRAVEL

A TOUR personally conducted to
GETTYSBURG
Including a drive over the
BATTLEFIELD
and two days sight-seeing in the City of
WASHINGTON
will be operated by the
Pennsylvania R.R.
October 7 to 12, 1911
at the low rate of \$100.00 from New York,
covering necessary expenses.
Apply to Rodway Macdonald, D. A.,
3 Bromfield Street, Boston.

North German Lloyd

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
GIGANTIC
GEORGE WASHINGTON
Largest German Steamer Afloat.
Sails Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 a.m.

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
EXHES SAILINGS TUESDAY, 10 A.M.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie.....Sept. 19
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....Sept. 20
K. S. M. MATTHIAS THIRY SAYS 10 A.M.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.....Sept. 15
Großer Kurfürst.....Sept. 22
SIBRALTAR—TALGIERS—NAPLES—GENOA

SAILINGS SATURDAY, 11 A.M.
Princess Irene.....Sept. 20
Berlin.....Sept. 21
Bremen—Bremen Direct Wednesday
One Class II Cabin Steamer
Independent around-the-world Trips \$618
OELRICHS & CO., Genl. Agts.
83-85 State St., Boston

WHITE STAR LINE

BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL
ZEELAND, Sept. 26, 12 noon. CYMRIC, Oct. 3
Boston—Azerbaijan—Mediterranean
Canopic, Sept. 30, 3 p.m. Romanic, Oct. 31

LEYLAND LINE

Boston—Liverpool
One Class Cabin Service \$100
Return to Liverpool \$100
Ephemera Sept. 15, 3 p.m. Devonian Sept. 19
OFFICE: 84 STATE ST., BOSTON

AROUND THE WORLD
Duration: 110 Days
Cost: \$650
End Up Including All Necessary Expenses Aboard and Ashore

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MALDEN

The Rev. Willis A. Hadley, who has been acting pastor at the Central Congregational church since the new building was erected, is to be installed Oct. 4.

At a meeting of the executive board of the Chelsea Woman's Club, held at the home of the president, Mrs. Martha W. Jones, Mrs. Anna E. Guild, chairman of the literature committee, reported as the other members, Miss Mary S. Keene, Mrs. Jessie B. Plummer, Mrs. Jennie B. Cobb and Mrs. Edward E. Willard, Members of other committees: Education, Mrs. Dorothy B. Morrill, Mrs. Harriet W. Jeffers, Mrs. Letitia F. Hopper, Mrs. Mary A. Varney; classes, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Marston, Mrs. Annie M. Merriam, Mrs. Coleen E. Blaisdell, Mrs. Augusta W. Dunham, Mrs. Lizzie B. Wesson; music, Mrs. Hannah C. Gregory, Mrs. Blanche K. Gould, Mrs. Alice M. McConathy, Miss Grace Perkins, Miss Louise S. Currier. At the meeting next week plans will be announced for the fall reception to be held Oct. 20.

WALTHAM

Officers chosen by the Swedish American Club are: President, Elof Anderson; vice-president, Axel G. Backman; secretary, Albin Lagerblade; treasurer, Alfred Youngstrom; sergeant-at-arms, Hans Friberg; representatives to the Massachusetts Swedish-American Republican Club, John W. Ekwall, Axel Backman; alternates, Hans Friberg, Alton Magnusson.

A club which will have as its members the younger voters in the Republican party in this city will be organized at a meeting to be held in Hovey hall this evening. Mayor Charles E. Hatfield of Newton, chairman of the Republican state committee, is to speak.

READING

Gen. J. F. Reynolds' camp, Sons of Veterans, assisted by the auxiliary, will celebrate the twenty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the camp this evening and members of Veteran post, G. A. R., and the W. R. C. have been invited to participate. The Meadowbrook Golf Club has appointed this committee to take charge of the Saturday evening entertainments during the fall season: Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. Allen C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Pierce, Mrs. H. Lindsay Prentiss, Mrs. Henry Viall and Mrs. Proctor.

MELROSE

The school committee will petition the city government for an appropriation of about \$1500 for making alterations on the Warren, high and Sewall schools buildings.

The resignations of Miss Eva R. Crane, principal of the Washington school; Miss Harriett C. Fairbanks, instructor in the high school and Miss Lillian A. Bolster, instructor in modern languages at the high school, have been accepted by the school committee.

REVERE

At the Trinity Congregational church, the Rev. Edward S. Teal of Somerville will preach Sunday morning and the Rev. C. P. Asbrand of Boston in the evening. The Priscilla Social Circle will visit Brockton this afternoon, where they will be the guests of Mrs. J. H. Ryer, a former resident of this town.

HOLBROOK

The Kappa Kappa Phi Club of the Winthrop Congregational church held a meeting Wednesday evening.

Golden Star commander, U. O. G. C., has appointed a committee to arrange duties Wednesday. He comes from Ansonia, Conn.

ABINGTON

The Sunday school of the North Baptist church held a rally in the chapel Wednesday evening. George E. Paine of Brockton gave an address.

The Social Circle of the Universalist church will visit Brockton this afternoon, where they will be the guests of Mrs. J. H. Ryer, a former resident of this town.

ROCKLAND

The Knights of Pythias will hold a district convention at the hall of Old Colony Lodge on Oct. 12.

Hartstall W. R. C. holds an all-day meeting at the residence of Mrs. Frank McConny on Grove street today.

ARLINGTON

In the teaching staff at the Cutler school there has been one change. Miss Carrie E. Fletcher of the Fitchburg normal school, succeeds Miss Emma L. Whittemore, teacher of grade 1.

LEXINGTON

In the commercial department at the Lexington high school there are to be two teachers this year instead of one as formerly. They are Fred C. Ball, formerly of the Bangor (Me.) high school, superintendent, and his assistant, Miss Emma F. Berry of Hampden, Me.

The George G. Meade Woman's Relief Corps will resume its regular meetings next Wednesday afternoon at Grand Army hall.

EVERETT

The Democratic city committee has organized with these officers: President, Michael McNamee; vice-president, James J. Irwin; secretary, Richard E. Herson; treasurer, James M. Barry; ward chairman, John Ward, H. J. McSweeney, Thomas J. Hawkins, Cornelius J. Harrington, William A. Straight, John McGinn.

RANDOLPH

The Ladies Library Association held its first meeting of the season in Library hall Wednesday evening. F. W. Rane, state forester, delivered an address.

The class of '12 of the Stetson high school has organized with Charles F. Kiley president and Miss Ellen C. Stanton secretary.

BROOKLINE

The William H. Lincoln prize scholarship has been awarded to Thomas G. Gleason, a student at Harvard. The award means an annual sum of \$75.

Additions are to be made to Hotel Longwood on Beacon street.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The enrollment at the Loeb grammar school, of which Thomas L. Barnes is principal, is about 550, the largest in the school's history.

BRAINTREE

The Rev. Thomas Simms and family have gone to Portland, Me., where Mr. Simms will become pastor of the Gorham Congregational church.

Books and Writers

Are Discussed in a Carefully Edited Department, with notes and comments and frank and honest reviews in each . . .

Monday's Monitor

MR. MELLIN EXPECTS NEW HAVEN ROAD TO EARN THE 8 PER CENT

URGES RHODE ISLAND FARMERS TO DEVELOP NEGLECTED ORCHARDS

The Rev. Willis A. Hadley, who has been acting pastor at the Central Congregational church since the new building was erected, is to be installed Oct. 4.

At a meeting of the executive board of the Chelsea Woman's Club, held at the home of the president, Mrs. Martha W. Jones, Mrs. Anna E. Guild, chairman of the literature committee, reported as the other members, Miss Mary S. Keene, Mrs. Jessie B. Plummer, Mrs. Jennie B. Cobb and Mrs. Edward E. Willard, Members of other committees: Education, Mrs. Dorothy B. Morrill, Mrs. Harriet W. Jeffers, Mrs. Letitia F. Hopper, Mrs. Mary A. Varney; classes, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Marston, Mrs. Annie M. Merriam, Mrs. Coleen E. Blaisdell, Mrs. Augusta W. Dunham, Mrs. Lizzie B. Wesson; music, Mrs. Hannah C. Gregory, Mrs. Blanche K. Gould, Mrs. Alice M. McConathy, Miss Grace Perkins, Miss Louise S. Currier. At the meeting next week plans will be announced for the fall reception to be held Oct. 20.

If these two factors become no worse than at present he sees no reason why the road should not continue to pay its stockholders the regular dividend, which he observes there should be no question of lowering this fall, since the next payment has already been declared as usual for Oct. 1.

Mr. Mellin's statement, published by the Boston News Bureau, said is received:

"Some day last week there was received by Mr. Mellin through the road's press department an article from a newspaper, which, for reasons that will occur to all, he does not wish to name, full of insinuation and innuendo regarding his connection with the New Haven railroad, and stating that his early retirement from the presidency was a foregone conclusion, or words to similar effect.

"This article was presented to him with the request from the paper that he affirm or otherwise the report of his retirement. He wrote upon the request that he was to retire, but the date was not yet fixed. He believed this was a statement, the real meaning of which was perfectly transparent, as in the very nature of things he must retire sometime.

"Mr. Mellin further says that he was on the road, extremely busy, and netted at the article and the request for a statement, under the circumstances, he deemed impudent.

"He regrets if people have been misled, for it was far from his disposition to be party to any deception.

"Mr. Mellin, questioned as to the dividend outlook, says he sees no reason, from anything that has happened up to the present time, why consideration should be given to the matter of New Haven dividends.

"The dividend of Oct. 1, 1911, has been declared and has been amply earned.

"Unless something occurs more than is likely to the question of a reduction should never be raised.

"Business is slow, and the approach of the presidential election always makes caution a necessity.

"Mr. Mellin, questioned as to the dividend outlook, says he sees no reason, from anything that has happened up to the present time, why consideration should be given to the matter of New Haven dividends.

"The increase in our transportation facilities soon to be realized; and the extension under state supervision of highways of excellent character will tend to make agriculture a more profitable pursuit as well as removing some of the conditions which now seem to operate as a drawback to development along those lines.

"We are apt to hear a great deal about the decadence of the Rhode Island farm, but the researches of the federal state statistical bureau do not seem to bear out this view on the subject: \$643,000 more was paid out in wages in 1910 than in 1900—the value of land and buildings increased in the same time 17 per cent, or \$4,331,000, and the value per acre \$11, or 22 per cent. In other words the rate of increase in the value of farm land, to say nothing of the income derived from it in the meantime, has been greater than the average rate of interest paid by the banks of the state upon deposits subject to check.

"Rhode Island with its land area of something less than 1100 square miles, with six cities, to say nothing of the numerous factory villages and large areas along our beautiful shores used entirely for residential purposes, has an available area for cultivation, forestry and stock raising so small that we do not, we cannot, expect to compete in amount of product with other states with much greater areas.

"We hear so much about the diminutive size of our state that I always refer to it myself with considerable reluctance, but in this regard it is a matter of importance. We have certain advantages that should not be lost sight of, and not the least of these is our splendid local market for poultry and dairy products as well as the products of the farm and garden. Situated in the center of a densely populated, highly developed industrial community we have all about us a population eager to purchase your produce, and having also the ability to pay for what it wants.

"With these two things no worse than at present, he is confident of maintaining fairly and honestly (and serving the public with equal facility) the present rate of dividend on New Haven stock.

The matter of a reduction of the dividend has never, to his knowledge, been considered in the New Haven board, and has never been discussed with any of the directors."

Meriden, Conn.—John L. Billard, a director and one of the heaviest stockholders in the New Haven road, has returned from a trip he took over the Maine Central railroad lines in company with other directors and President Charles S. Mellin.

Mr. Billard characterized all the newspaper deductions about the anticipated resignation as amusing.

"All the directors of the road esteem him very highly and would certainly be surprised if he resigned," said Mr. Billard in answer to a question.

Major Patch welcomed the delegates Wednesday, and Allen Hazen of New York, the president, responded for the members. The session was then devoted to executive business. Papers were read also by W. H. Richards of New London, Conn.; A. J. Provost of New York, Robert S. Weston of Boston and Robert Ridgeway of New York.

GLENNS FALLS, N. Y.—Fighting to change village's name

GLENNS FALLS, N. Y

MANLY IMPULSES OF BOYS MADE ACTIVE UNDER MILITARY TRAINING

Army Experts Inspect Work
Done by Cadets at Fork Union, Virginia

CAMP AND CIVIL CODES DISTINCT

Character of Youth Helped at Essential Points by System

BEGINNING with the amateur military feature, the directors of the Fork Union (Va.) Academy found that the school to become efficient as a military institution needed some final and adequate authority. It was with some misgivings writes Dr. W. E. Hatcher in the Richmond Virginian, that the school determined to appeal to the war department of the United States government to confer a military equipment upon the school and to detail an officer. The authorities were favorable to the idea, and it was a proud event when a graduate of West Point, one who had seen much service on the Pacific coast and in the Philippines, took charge of the military work in the academy.

The effect was immediate and powerful. At once the military idea became one of the commanding distinctions of Fork Union. And the name was changed to the Fork Union Military Academy. For seven years this arrangement has been in operation. Of course the military education at Fork Union is not so extensive as at the governmental schools. But it is given by a military expert, and regularly inspected under the authority of the war department as to its quality and faithfulness. The school has never failed under the searching inspection.

GOVERNOR ON WAY HOME TO UNRAVEL TANGLE IN MAINE

PORLTAND, Me.—With the return of Governor Plaisted today it is expected that steps will be taken for an early official canvass of Monday's vote, further revision of which has placed the result in greater doubt than ever.

While press reports from revised and corrected tabulations give the victory to the Prohibition forces by a majority of 89, Secretary of State Davis issued a statement early today declaring that his figures showed Maine had voted for repeal of the prohibition amendment by 155 majority.

In view of the contradictory reports it is generally agreed that only an official count by the Governor and council can definitely and satisfactorily determine the issue.

Governor Plaisted was notified of the situation at Spring Lake, N. J., where he was attending the council of governors. He is expected home this afternoon and has signified his intention of calling the council together earlier than Sept. 28, the date of the next regular meeting.

Conflicting reports from the various centers followed each other in quick succession on Wednesday and the newspaper offices were besieged all day for information, but the report from one paper would be contradicted by another and when night came the people of Maine still were in doubt as to whether the prohibitory amendment would stand or not.

RECEPTION GIVEN ON BATTLESHIP

The officers gave a reception on board the battleship New Jersey last night. Midshipmen from the Virginia, Nebraska and Georgia attended in large numbers. Rear Admiral Thomas A. Howard, in charge of the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet, was the guest of honor.

J. P. Craven, captain of the New Jersey, and Mrs. Craven received during the early part of the evening. Miss Craven of Cambridge also was present.

The proposed transatlantic trip has been abandoned for the present on account of the conditions in some of the African ports. The ship sails Friday for target practise and will return early in October. It will be seen in this port at Christmas time.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

On account of New England mills resuming business the Gas & Coke works of Everett has all its line cars in service.

For the New York National Baseball Club en route to Pittsburgh and the Boston Nationals en route to St. Louis, the Pullman Company will furnish four electric-lighted sleepers from the South station tonight.

For the accommodation of R. C. King and party en route to Duxbury today, the New Haven road provided special service from the South station.

Twenty officials of the General Electric Company on a business trip will arrive at the South station tonight.

Henry R. Hoyt and party will arrive at the North station from Rockland, Me., at 9 o'clock tonight.

TORPEDO FLEET SAILS

NEWPORT, R. I.—The seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth torpedo divisions of the Atlantic fleet sailed Wednesday for Chesapeake Bay.

tions of the United States officers who are sent to look into its work.

Day Systematized

And its standards of efficiency have grown higher and higher every year. Its object is not really to educate the cadets for permanent military service, and only a few of them have gone on with their military education after they have left Fork Union. And in most of these cases they were young men who took their training at Fork Union with a view of going to the higher military institutions.

The Fork Union trustees are thoroughly settled in their conviction as to the value of the military idea. School hours are divided to the last second. The boy has to move on the minute. While ample opportunity for sleep and exercise is provided, he has no other time but that which is given him for that purpose. And even then his liberties are restricted to such limits as will keep him under observation.

From the moment the bugle blows him out of the bed and blows him back again at night, his duties and pleasures are scheduled, and he is constantly under law. But the arrangement is so flexible and orderly that he has abundant freedom.

Last fall just before the closing for

the holidays Captain Edwin N. Macon, the commandant, gave a banquet to the "Four Hour Cadets." They were the boys who had walked guard as much as four hours during the session. The commandant said he gave the supper to the boys with a view to showing them that after they paid their penalty they stood on thoroughly honorable ground and were equal to the best.

It is found that the military feature is highly conducive to good order. Its regulations are founded in wisdom and wherever wisely administered it tends to sobriety, honor and self-respect. It recognizes and cultivates the primal virtues of cleanliness, promptness, punctuality, regard for detail and submission to authority.

The organized life of the battalion keeps examples of faithfulness before the boys in those who have risen to distinction, and calls into play ambitions which is good for a boy to feel. And in this there is promise of manhood in the future.

The true boy can get in a military academy, controlled by the United States government, the best that other academies will give him, and then make a distinct addition to his stock, the training development and grace, which only the military system can give him.

COTTON RAISER AWAITS \$170 PER ACRE PROFIT

Lot on Georgia Farm Under Intensive Cultivation Gives Crop Far in Excess of Ground Worked Old Way

OWNER FINDS HIS METHOD FEASIBLE

THREE acres of land producing 10 bales of cotton would make, according to the judgment of expert southern farmers, a world's record yield. In Condor, Laurens county, Ga., is a three-acre cotton patch with plants five to ten feet high, which is expected to make such a yield. Across a fence from this patch is another with plants 18 inches to two feet in height, and this will turn out about five-eighths of a bale to the acre.

What makes the difference? Two different methods of cultivation.

Laurens county people, as Fred Lewis writes about them in the Atlanta Constitution, are confident that they can show both the best cotton fields and the best corn fields in the land.

Fruitage Tested

Last year the proprietor of the three acres with cotton stalks higher than the heads of the people at work among them took off eight bales from his specially cultivated patch and this year, he thinks, and his neighbors agree with him, that he will take off 10. And this same

piece of ground has been cultivated in cotton continuously for the last 20 years.

Several stalks on this patch have been counted and they have been found to contain from 200 to 300 bolls each, so that in addition to being well grown, the plants are full of fruit. This magnificent result the owner, C. S. Pope, accomplishes by intensive cultivation, in which he is an ardent believer. He believes in fertilizer and he believes in work.

Profit Estimated

He put this year 3000 pounds of high-grade fertilizer on each acre, in addition to 200 pounds of nitrate of soda, and he had it worked every seven to eight days during the growing season. Here is what it cost him to grow it:

Fertilizer, \$50 per acre, total \$150; hoisting, \$5; working, \$25; picking will cost \$70; hauling to gin, \$5; ginning, \$15; bagging, \$8. Total expense, \$278.

Here is what he expects to get from it:

Ten bales of cotton at 12 cents a pound, \$600; 250 bushels of seed at \$1 a bushel, \$250. Total, \$850.

It will be seen that his possible net profit will be \$372, but Mr. Pope is conservative, and figures that he will make \$500 net on his little patch.

"Any of this land around me here can be made to do the same thing," Mr. Pope said, "if the proper methods are used. There is nothing extremely remarkable about these three acres of land; it's all in the way it is treated. I have been gradually increasing the amount of fertilizers on this particular patch just to see what I could make it do, and every time I have had a better yield."

ELECTRIC CITY OF THE SOUTH MONTGOMERY CALLS ITSELF

Has More Globes Per Capita, and Is Better Lighted Than Any Other City in the South, It Says, and Is Only Beginning.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—"Electric City of the South" is what Montgomery is calling itself now and here are some of its reasons:

There are more electric light globes per capita in Montgomery than in any other city in the South.

There are more electric signs, with unusual designs, strung up over the doors of Montgomery houses than in any other city in the South of equal population.

Electric current is cheaper in Montgomery than in any other city in the entire United States.

Montgomery, in proportion to population, is better lighted than the city of New York.

There are more homes per capita in Montgomery with labor-saving devices moved by electricity than anywhere else in the country.

No other city in the United States can offer manufacturers better inducements in the matter of power than the city of Montgomery. Very few can offer as attractive inducements as Montgomery.

"And Montgomery is just beginning to light up. The half has not been told," is the timid assertion.

The Montgomery Light & Water Power Company announces that by Oct. 15 its plant on the Tallapoosa river at Talladega will be increased 1500 horsepower, making 10,000 horsepower there. This will afford ample power for a city twice the size of Montgomery. This company is adding 1500 horsepower to its steam plant here.

"The gas plant is undergoing improvements and its capacity is being rapidly increased," said H. C. Porter of the Montgomery Light & Water Power Company. "Eleven miles of new gas mains have been put in since the first of last September and the present mains are being increased in size, owing to the demands being made upon the company for more gas."

"The building is a fireproof structure of concrete, steel and brick and is being equipped with the most modern and im-

proved machinery, under the direction of one of America's foremost engineering firms. Every provision is being made to insure a uniform and reliable service.

The Tillis plant will have an initial maximum capacity of 10,000 horsepower, which is greater than all of the electric power plants now supplying Montgomery and vicinity. In addition to the initial capacity, provision is being made in the building for the future installation of an additional equipment of 10,000 horsepower, which will make the power plant when fully completed, 20,000 horsepower, ranking with the greatest electric power plants in the country.

"In addition to the mammoth Tillis

plant the Montgomery Light & Water Power Company, which has heretofore had the largest electric power plant here, has ordered an additional 1000 k. w. turbo-generator to be installed in its reserve steam plant, thereby increasing their facilities to that extent.

"When it is realized that Montgomery enjoys the lowest electric rates of any city in the United States and that its per capita consumption of electric current is greater than that of any other city, it can be readily appreciated what an important factor in the upbuilding of Montgomery the new Tillis electric power plant will be."

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

TWO NEW CHICAGO PLAYS

"Uncle Sam"

"Uncle Sam," a comedy by James O'Dea and Miss Anne Caldwell, is being acted at the Olympic theater, Chicago, by Thomas E. Wise and John Barrymore. Mr. Wise appears as Uncle Sam Gunnison of Nevada, in Germany, with the intention of detaching his nephew, Robert Hudson, from a fondness for the college and the girls of Heidelberg. Uncle takes along an American girl whom he picks out as suitable to become Robert's wife. Robert discovers that his uncle cannot abide a mollycoddle and forthwith pretends to be such a youth. Meantime Uncle Sam becomes himself entangled innocently. The characters are finally paired off correctly. The piece is filled with robust humor that has assured the piece a popular success. The parts are so well fitted to the stars that one can almost see them cutting capers from this distance.

"The Littlest Rebel"

William Farnum and his brother Dustin are starring together in "The Littlest Rebel" at the Chicago opera house. The play is by Edward Peple, author of "The Prince Chap" and "The Love Route," and it is an undoubted popular success, with a battle scene that will run "The Round-Up" close for honors. The Chicago Journal reviewer says:

"The action of the play swings along relentlessly on the trail of a Confederate scout, who was ever fugitive and ever a firm fighter. His fox-like trail led ever and anon to the hiding place of his small daughter, who was half-orphaned early in the play, and thereafter was a sentinel buffer between fighting gentlemen of the North and those of the South. This child, the titular character, was almost constantly in view, even in a lively and fatal skirmish that was extraordinarily good warfare for the theater, and that had the merit of proceeding until it was done, and of ending before it was overdone. This scene, in the parlance of our art, the 'big scene,' drew upon the energy of perhaps 100 fighting men, horse and foot, involved a liberal use of ammunition, sent many a make-believe Yankee and eke many a rebel to picturesque make-believe end, and stirred the audience to enthusiasm that reached beyond high C."

The play was a success before it had reached this point, however; both the writing and the performance had made it so. A darling child had made it so, the Farnums had made it so, Percy Haskell and George Thatcher had made it so. Now and then it seemed there was a bit too much of the darling child, but just in time she did something or other that was extraordinarily effective. The effect of this pet of two armies was Mary Miles Minter, a blonde mite, whose conduct at important times was directed by intelligence and feeling, most particularly so in scenes in which attempt was made to use the child to betray the hiding place of her father.

"The child's continual presence on the stage was necessitated by the cut of the plot, which, after it was well under way, dealt with the father's attempt to get his starving and ragged offspring into Richmond. He had a passport issued by General Lee; the child won its endorsement by the Union colonel, who for pity's sake and to serve the ends of entertainment risked his reputation, his commission and his neck. He nearly lost them all, and would have had not General Grant, in an examination of the verdict of the court-martial, had his heart touched by pleading innocence, represented by the littlest rebel."

Chicago Announcements

The Illinois theater will be opened next Saturday evening by Jefferson De Angelis in a comic opera, of which Mr. De Angelis wrote the libretto and William T. Francis the music. The scenes pass at Monte Carlo and on board an English

man-of-war. Supporting Mr. De Angelis will be Frank Rushworth, Hubert Wilke, Miss Florence Martin and Miss Anna Laughlin.

Oct. 1 is the date now set for the first performance at the Grand Opera House of C. M. S. McLellan's new play from the German, "The Affair in the Barracks." It is scheduled for four weeks, to be followed by Mrs. Fiske, on Monday, Oct. 30, in Langdon Mitchell's "The New Marriage."

In the support of James K. Hackett, to appear at the Blackstone in "A Grain of Dust," are E. M. Holland, Frazer Coulter, Vaughan Trevor, Charles Stedman, Frank Burbeck, Fred A. Sullivan, Daniel Jarrett, Jr., Miss Olive Oliver and Mabel Insee.

Kyrle Bellew will appear at Powers' next Monday night in "The Mollusk."

NEW YORK NOTES

Cyril Scott will appear Saturday evening at the Bijou theater in "Modern Marriage," a new comedy by Harrison Rhodes, that is said to satirize "advanced" European ideas on the domestic relationships. Emily Stevens, Olive May and Percy Ames are in the cast.

George Arliss will begin an engagement next Monday evening at Wallack's in "Disraeli," a new historical comedy by L. N. Parker that pleased Chicago last season.

Next week will be the last of the 54-week run of Cohen's "Get Rich Quick Wallingford." The piece goes to the

Park theater, Boston, Sept. 25, for a long engagement.

Robert Warwick, Eva McDonald and Charles Bigelow are in the cast of "The Kiss Waltz," a Viennese musical comedy that opens at the Casino next Monday evening.

"The Woman," Belasco's latest production, will open a run at the Repub-

lican next Tuesday evening.

"What the Doctor Ordered," a new farce by A. E. Thomas, will be revealed next Wednesday evening at the Astor.

BOSTON NOTES

Clean fun is a quality none too common in farces. Often a manager boasts that his attraction has not an objectionable speech in its whole course. Yet these same plays are built upon an equivocal situation.

It is a pleasure to see a farcical play come to our stage and amuse its audiences without recourse to shadiness. Such an honest jolly little play is "The Nest Egg," now in its next to last week at the Park theater. Miss Zelma Sears gives a finished and highly comic characterization of the lonely dress-maker of a little western town. Her acting rings true, too, in the few serious moments of the action. There is always the appeal to cheerfulness and kindness. Miss Sears' work is marked by moderation where she has opportunity for wild extravagance, but it is not the less funny for being believably human. The audiences at the Park manifest heartiest enjoyment in this funny play. Those who believe that it is possible to write funny plays without all the action being founded on coarseness have their hope renewed from time to time by just such welcome little plays as that now at the Park. Miss Sears' support is unusually good.

Next week's new offerings: "Beverly of Graustark" at the Castle Square, Thurston at the Globe, opening of the new National vaudeville theater, Tremont and Dover streets.

HERE AND THERE

Messrs. Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger have opened at Atlanta, Ga., their new theater, the Atlanta, with George Beban in his own play, "The Sign of the Rose."

The Atlanta is considered the finest playhouse in the South and is modeled after the New Amsterdam in New York city.

In the building has been embodied all

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SAILOR SUIT IS EVER USEFUL

Blue serge trimmed with white broadcloth

THERE is no costume that suits the little girl as well as the one made in sailor style. Here is one that can be utilized for different materials and different occasions. The straight skirt can be either plaited or gathered, so that it is adapted both to the heavier and lighter weight materials. The collar can be made round or square and the shield with or without a collar.

In this case blue serge is trimmed with white broadcloth banded with black braid, and that combination is a handsome and fashionable one, but dresses of this kind are made from many different materials.

A good many mothers like to use washable material until very cold weather, and linen, soft finished pique and mercerized poplin are admirable made in this way. The blouse can be made in the real sailor style with an applied yoke, or it can be made plain, just as liked. The front edges are hemmed and the closing is made with buttons and buttonholes. The skirt is attached to an underwaist which is faced to form the shield.

Blue and white are the sailor's colors and are perhaps the preferred ones for costumes of this sort, but such models, nevertheless are utilized for various colors as well as fabrics. White serge with trimming of blue on collar, shield, and cuffs is exceedingly attractive. Color on white is being much worn and the entire dress made of white with collar and cuffs of blue will be very pretty.

For a girl of 10 years of age will be required six yards of material 27, 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards 30, or three yards 44 inches wide with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard 27 for shield and standing collar, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 27 for sailor collar and cuffs.

A pattern (7096), sizes for girls of Chicago.



10 and 12 years, can be had at any May Mantor agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, York World.

COLORS OF THE COMING YEAR

Combinations that Dame Fashion will employ

OLD colors that you have tried and found becoming you can always count on, but there is an element of pleasure in trying out a new shade. It may prove to be the color of your dreams, the lovely fugitive rainbow tint that you have always been looking for, and which will make you look radiantly beautiful. It may be very trying—for you can't always tell by holding a three-inch sample under your chin after the approved feminine fashion, says a writer in the *Delineator*.

Two of the best French tailors use a bright brownish sulphur color for their street suits, and it has proved decidedly popular with the Parisienne. I've seen it in a smart suiting with a fine stripe of darker brown and with brown acorn buttons on the jacket. It was really very good looking. Color novelties are not apt to be favorites for street suits, for they are a little too conspicuous, and most women prefer to keep to the grayish greens, clay blues and homespun grays and tans for their walking suits, dark blues for their serges, and black for their velvet and velveteen afternoon suits.

Colored stripes—yellows, blues, greens and reds, bright enough in themselves but much subdued by the weave—are used in many of the manly tailored cloths. In velvet, black is decidedly the most popular color, but one also sees an occasional blue—either the very dark indigo or the lighter sapphire—a Vandyke brown or a dark hunting green. White satin collar and revers facings are used on velvet suits, and white cloth or ratiere on serge. In the heavier suits for harder, more practical wear, one rarely sees the white facings. On dark blue one sees lighter blue, buff, a plaid or a check. Fawn color is a favorite facing for green, and black-and-white combinations either in fine stripes, checks or broken plaids are used on black. With semi-tailored serge suits there is a tendency in Paris

MILITARY MODES TO BE STRONG

Comfort hidden in new long cloak

THE tunie is still with us. It is shorter and is heralding double and triple skirts. The kimono sleeve—is it to be a mode of this fall? Some designers say yes, and others no. Sashes and military effects will be strong; Louis XVI styles are very pronounced, says the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American.

The other day at the Ritz a stunning gown of figured crepe silk was seen. It had three skirts and a flat panel at the back. The waist was a warm gray and oriental embroidery was used, the tangerine yellow predominating. A fichu of gray mouseline hemstitched in three parallel rows in yellow was caught under a cabochon of gray pearls and topazes. With this exquisite frock the owner wore a large gray velvet hat, turned up at each side of the front and held under huge yellow and gray poppies, with a flat ruching of gray tulles around the crown. Shoes and stockings of gray completed the symphony.

Monsieur Decoux has again pronounced a change in the coiffure. He has declared that the hair is to be waved, and not as full at the sides, while the whole mass of soft puffs and coils has been raised higher on the head. He invariably binds the evening coiffure with a bandage of habanitas, beads or oriental gaze.

At the Maison Green there is being shown a new cloak. It is a long traveling cloak with a deep hem turned up all

around and fastened with buttons or loops. In this form it is walking length and the hem is embroidered in wool and forms a decorative border. But if milady is traveling in a motorcar and feels the need of extra warmth around her feet, the hem is loosened and dropped about her feet.

The lower edge of the tunie is undergoing many modifications. The latest models show the edges cut in points or squares, the intervening spaces filled in with ruffles and the edge of the tunie piped with velvet.

Little vests are trimmed with buttons of black or colored velvet.

Velvet lace is much used for panels, yokes and undersleeves. Sometimes the figures are embroidered in colors to carry out a tone idea of the costume.

Fringe is everywhere! The long silk fringe, the beaded, glistening fringe, the ball fringe, are used in all fields of dress.

If you would be chic as the Parisienne use the word, three things must match your dress—your shoes, bag and hat.

IT ADDS STYLE

An oblong pillow having two rows of wide insertion running lengthwise can be finished off on one end by extending the insertion about six inches and pointing it, says the New Haven Courier. This tab effect gives the cushion a lot of style.

TRIED RECIPES

LAMB CUTLETS WITH CUCUMBERS

TRIM the desired number of small cutlets and fry in butter until thoroughly cooked and brown. Peel a large cucumber and cut into small dice; let simmer in boiling salt and water until almost cooked. Drain and put into a saucepan with a tablespoonful of melted butter. Toss over the fire until quite tender. Season with salt and cayenne pepper. Add half a teaspoonful of minced parsley. Dish the cutlets in a circle on a hot dish, arranging the cucumbers in the center. Make a brown gravy from the butter in which the cutlets and cucumbers were cooked, and serve separately.

BAKED BEET ROOTS

Wash the beet root thoroughly, being very careful not to break the skin or any of the fiber. Place in a rather slow oven and bake for four or five hours. When done, peel and serve with melted butter, salt and pepper, or cold with a vinegar sauce. Beet roots are seldom cooked in this way owing to the length of time it takes, but they are delicious and very wholesome.

VANILLA SOUFFLE

Melt an ounce of butter in a stewpan; stir in a tablespoonful of flour and a half pint of milk. Boil until a thick paste is formed. Take off the stove and let cool a little. Stir in an ounce of granulated sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla flavoring. Then beat in the yolks of three eggs one at a time. Whip the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth and fold them in lightly and quickly. Pour the mixture into a butter-mold which should be about two thirds filled, cover with the top or with buttered paper and steam for half an hour. When done turn out upon a hot dish, garnish with a circle of jam and serve very hot.—New York World.

SCOTCH WOODCOCK

For this dish use five eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one quarter cupful of milk, salt and pepper to taste. Carefully butter three or four pieces of toast, spread thinly with anchovy paste and remove the crust. Cut into diamond shape and set aside. Now put the butter into the pan, allow it to brown and turn in the eggs, well beaten up with the milk. Stir until of the right consistency and heap neatly upon the toast.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

ART OF BEING A GOOD GUEST

Things that help to make visitor more welcome

WHAT has become of the old fashioned guest? Have the modern week-end visits, with their casualness, their freedom, and informality, obliterated her? So seldom do we meet her that one fears she has become a thing of the past. It is a pity. She possessed charms that the modern guest would do well to imitate.

One hears much comment nowadays about the perfect hostess, and it has come to the point when people decline to visit houses where the hostess does not measure up to the mark, says a writer for the Denver Times. A general standard apparently demands that a perfect hostess should in no way interfere with the whims and caprices of modern guests, but must allow them to use her house, her servants, her horses, and motor cars as if they were their own, and for the matter of that, use them far more roughly and inconsiderately than their own.

If modern guests were not so busily demanding perfection in their hostess and would give more thought and attention to their own shortcomings, visiting would be far more agreeable than it is now, and the week-end visit, which has become an established fashion, would be much more comfortable.

If one is visiting a large country house or a big establishment in the city where numerous servants are kept it is not so essential for a girl to study the art of being a perfect guest, for such places are run after the manner of hotels and the arrival and departure of guests and their constant demands are provided for. But even here a girl who has tact and consideration will be more welcome than one who uses hostess and house as she would a hotel and its proprietor.

Where the art of being a perfect guest becomes a necessity is in the average home where only one or two servants are kept. Here one's arrival or departure at uncomfortable hours and one's conduct during the visit may seriously disconcert the household and make what was intended to be an enjoyable visit an ordeal for the hostess.

Girls should strive to make as few demands upon other people's servants as possible.

The girl who is most often asked to visit is the girl who adapts herself pleasantly and happily to the condition of the house she is visiting. No girl of tact will make of herself an intrusive guest. If her hostess keeps only one maid, she will quietly offer to help in any of the little household tasks, but she will not embarrass her hostess by forcing this.

"At the same time, there should be some system of general education in the furnishing and decoration of dwellings. This might also be undertaken or at least fostered by the schools of design. But there seems no reason why this very important subject should not be added to the public school course, supplementing the classes in design and manual training, which are so generally established.

"Model interiors could be constructed on a small scale to form a traveling exhibit for the schools of a city. These should of course be furnished and decorated with reference to incomes and habits of life in different neighborhoods and this would require several varieties of interiors. Inharmonious interiors could be used to illustrate, by contrast with the model interiors, the possibility of improvement when income and opportunity would make certain changes possible. Classes for mothers and housekeepers might be held once a month in the schools to teach the simplest laws

WINDOWS PUT IN WINTER TRIM

Tendency toward more richness in draperies

WINTER draperies are always richer, heavier and handsomer than those of the summer season, but this year there is a tendency toward even more richness and heaviness than heretofore, and velvet, brocade and tapestry window hangings will be much the vogue—when they can be afforded. It is a well-known fact that house furnishings change with changing fashion, and every period of dress has had its corresponding era in decoration.

All windows in rooms of a more formal type, like drawing rooms, libraries and dining rooms, have now two and sometimes three sets of curtains. Besides the lace draperies which hang over the window itself, are the graceful curtains of heavier material which form a frame for the opening and bring the window into harmony with the wall and room furnishings. If the window is at the front of the house there may be, also, the third set—or sash draperies—which hang directly against the pane and are not intended to show within the room, but are entirely for the benefit of outside eyes.

The careful housewife sees to it that her windows are kept shining and spotless, that every shade is drawn to the length of every other shade on that particular floor, and that her sash draperies are as good looking as she can afford and are uniform all over the front of the house.

Cheap and flimsy window draperies are not worse than none at all, but there are many charming materials by the yard which may be made up into dainty curtains at little expense, says the Sacramento Union. Chief among these are the cream madrasas which come in all manner of figured and cross-barred patterns, and the plain nets which may be trimmed with lace insertion or simply hemmed and edged with ball trimming or fringe. There are elaborate net sash draperies, laced, shirred and beaded, but these ornate hangings are out of place on a small house and when imitated in cheap material are in bad taste.

Drawing room curtains—the inner curtains that show from within the room—are usually of lace net, and for such draperies one may pay practically any price up to hundreds of dollars the pair. Drawing room curtains—the inner curtains that show from within the room—are usually of lace net, and for such draperies one may pay practically any price up to hundreds of dollars the pair.

If doughnuts do not take on a golden brown crust as soon as they are dropped into the lard, it is because it is not hot enough.—Pittsburgh Sun.

If economy is an object, the plain net curtains with a border of some effective braid lace will be found most satisfactory.

Figured madras curtains are the most satisfactory sort for the living room or dining room. These madras curtains are never draped back, but always hang in long, graceful folds from the rod. Usually they cover the window; in fact, most window curtains now are drawn quite across the window opening, except in the case of bedroom window hangings, which are often looped back with cords so that one has a view of the outer world.

The third sort of window hangings are the draperies of substantial material which make a frame of the opening and give it character and grace. Festooned effects are becoming more and more fashionable. Velvet, silk tapestry, cotton armure, mercerized rep, mercerized brocade and damask are used for inside window draperies and there are inexpensive fabrics like monk's cloth, friars' cloth, denim and stenciled scrim which make attractive hangings for small apartments, dens and living rooms.

HOME HELPS

Keep a few pieces of camphor gum in your linen closet; it will aid in keeping the linens white.

If fish is wrapped well in oiled paper, it will not impart a flavor or odor to other food stuffs in the refrigerator.

To prevent tomato soup from curdling add hot tomatoes (with soda) to the thickened milk.

In making a baked custard, warm the milk before adding the eggs and there will be less likelihood of the dessert turning watery.

If doughnuts do not take on a golden brown crust as soon as they are dropped into the lard, it is because it is not hot enough.—Pittsburgh Sun.

MODES IN BRIEF

Skirts, sleeves and bodice are draped on some afternoon gowns of soft silk.

Some of the newest fashions are finished with a deep hood and point hanging well below the waist in back.

Deep ruffles of ruching will be worn as a finish to the sleeves as well as to the neck of house gowns this fall and winter.

Buttons of metal or enamel and also of tortoise shell are used for trimming or fastening on coats and gowns.

Although gold lace and passementerie have been used for several seasons, they will continue to be favorite trimmings for gowns.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

BEAUTY IN THE HOME IS SOUGHT

Proposed exhibition of model interiors

WRITING in Handicraft on the extent of an arts and crafts society's influence, Clara Dyer says: "The attempt to create a true perception of beauty which will require good design in all the furnishings and decorations of the home is a labor needing the cooperation of all the producers of those articles, useful and ornamental, which enter into our daily life."

"The Japanese have shown how possible it is to make even the most homely household utensils attractive by good design, and there seems no reason why we cannot carry this splendid principle throughout our manufactures. This cooperation of great producers is necessary to the arts and crafts movement, in its broad sense, as to require in every manufacturing city some means of artistic education for designers. Schools of design, fostered by arts and crafts societies and other artistic organizations, are beginning to show their good influence in certain commercial articles; and persistence along this line of efforts must be of inestimable value in molding the taste of our people."

"These exhibits might at first be collected and sent out by the arts and crafts societies which would thus be identified with the effort. Certain days could then be arranged for these clubs of mothers and housekeepers to visit the arts and crafts exhibition rooms accompanied by the teachers from the schools."

POTS OF GLASS

A process has recently been invented in France to produce glass flower pots at very low cost, says Der Handels-Gaertner. The pots are like ordinary flower pots, both in size and shape. They are said to be more substantial, and have proved to resist the pressure of ice or frozen earth better. Being handsome in appearance, they are fine for potted sale plants, doing away with the paper covering that soon get soiled. When sunk into the earth they remain clean, as neither dirt nor moss adheres. The inside walls being smooth, plants can easily be slipped out, and they are, therefore, excellent for potting plants with many roots. The thickness of the glass, with the consequent lack of porosity, is also said to be an advantage for the air remains sweet longer in a glass pot than in an ordinary pot, and there is less danger of drying out. While the initial cost of glass pots is somewhat higher, they are really cheaper in the end, because more

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MISSIONARIES SAFE IN COMPOUND WITH CHENG-TU-SZECHUEN

PEKING—Missionaries in Cheng-Tu, the capital of Szechuan province, are reported by the Associated Press to have taken refuge in the Canadian Methodist compound within the city.

Latest advices received by the Wai-Wu-Pu and the foreign legations indicate that Cheng-Tu is under siege, and that the city is garrisoned by 1800 troops, who have had several engagements with the besieging forces.

A despatch from the prefect of Tsu-Chau, which lies about 75 miles to the southeast of Cheng-Tu, dated Sept. 12, says that the troops were firing upon the rebels from the walls of Cheng-Tu and that the besiegers had lost many men. The belief is held there that the garrison is capable of resisting the attacks of any number of organized rebels from the outside.

The Canadian Methodist compound within the city has open spaces around its walls. This compound is considered the strongest and most easily defended. Foreigners here seem confident of the ability of the Viceroy to suppress the uprising.

The southern section of Sze-Chuen continues loyal, although the natives sympathize with the opponents of railway construction.

A despatch from Kia-Ting-Fu, to the south of Cheng-Tu, says that the foreign missionaries stationed there have left for the Yang-Tse. These included three men and their wives and a woman doctor. The foreign gunboats have been unable to proceed above Sui-Fu.

WASHINGTON It is believed that the Chinese government will be able to suppress the rising. It renews its assurance that the whole of the imperial army will be used, if necessary, to restore order. The government promises to give protection to all Americans who may be in danger.

Rear Admiral Murdoch, in command of the U. S. Asiatic squadron, has reached the vicinity of the trouble zone in Sze-chuen province, China, and is ready to give any needed protection to American life and property. He has transferred his flag from the Saratoga to the New Orleans and is proceeding on board the latter vessel to Hankow, accompanied by the U. S. S. Helena. The Saratoga is going to Woosung.

American citizens are believed to be in no personal danger.

The largest mission in Cheng-Tu at present is that of the Canadian Methodist Missionary Society, says the New York Herald. According to the latest information as to the movements of the missionaries there are 42 belonging to this society, 19 of whom are women. The American Methodist Episcopal church has 15, 10 of whom are women. The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society has three men and one woman, the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. maintains three men and two women, the American Bible Society has one man and one woman and there are possibly two or three Americans attached to the China inland mission. Besides the Americans and Canadians there are about the same number of English missionaries in Cheng-Tu.]

MANY GRADUATES BECOME TEACHERS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—These graduates of the Wakefield high school have received appointments as teachers: Warren W. Oliver, Newton high school/commercial department; Miss Jessie Maxwell, history, English and algebra, in Marlboro, N. H., high school; Miss Florence L. Moore, Weston, Mass., grammar schools; Miss Bernice E. Paine; Everett, Mass., schools; Miss Alice Preston, Torrington, Conn.; Miss Elisabeth Gleason, supervisor of music in Oneonta, N. Y.; Miss Mary G. Hickey, Melrose high school; Miss Katherine Ross, Glastonbury, Conn., high school; Miss Annie Donovan, Miss Ruth Low, Miss Mary Low, Miss Nora O'Connell, Malden schools; Miss Myrtle S. Foster, Horace Mann school, Everett; Miss Grace E. McLain, Washington, R. I.; Walter A. Phelps, assistant at Dartmouth College.

FLOUR MILLS TO QUIT MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Company will build one of the largest mills in the world in Buffalo, N. Y., and serve the Atlantic seaboard and foreign markets from that point, provided the informal protest by eastern trunk lines against installation of new lake and rail rates is sustained by the interstate commerce commission.

Jame's C. Andrews, manager, said the company had obtained a site in Buffalo, that plans had been drawn for the huge mill, also that other Minneapolis mills would be forced to take like action. This means, according to Andrews and others that Minneapolis prestige as a great milling center is menaced.

SEEK TO REMOVE WOMAN MAYOR

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—C. W. Trickett, appointed by Gov. H. R. Stubs to straighten out the tangle of municipal affairs of Hunnewell, has received a letter from Mrs. Ella Wilson, mayor of Hunnewell, stating that a movement is on foot to remove from office both Mrs. Wilson and the five men members of the council. Mrs. Wilson appealed for action by Mr. Trickett.

GOOD ROADS WORKERS TO MEET IN VIRGINIA

ROANOKE, Va.—Large delegations from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and West Virginia will attend the third annual convention of the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association, to be held at Roanoke, Va., Oct. 5 and 6, 1911. Since the organization of this association in 1909, the good roads cause in this section has received a great impetus as is evidenced by the increasing number of interstate highways now being successfully surveyed and constructed.

The program for the convention is now being assembled, and it looks as though it will be the most interesting yet presented. One feature of the program will consist of a question box which will be of especial interest to the delegates, inasmuch as it will enable the individual delegate to ask questions relating to problems of road construction and maintenance met with in his own particular locality, and such questions will be answered and discussed by road experts. Among the questions which can thus be discussed and possibly some new light thrown on are those relating to location, grade, drainage, surfacing material, culverts, dust prevent-

ives, tar and asphalt macadam, use of convicts in public road construction, state aid to counties and use of wide tires.

The Governors of the seven states interested in the convention have been invited to make addresses, and will be invited to attend the convention as guests of the city of Roanoke. All of them will probably not be present, but all the governors of those states are strong good roads advocates and are ready in every way possible to further the good roads cause throughout the southern Appalachian region. Of the congressmen expected Senator Simmons of North Carolina has recently introduced a bill into the Senate favoring the appropriation of \$1,000,000 a year for the federal aid to states in road construction, and Senator Swanson of Virginia has introduced a similar bill.

AUSTRALIAN SCOUTS COMING

SAN FRANCISCO.—The boy scouts of Australia are expected to arrive in San Francisco on Sept. 15. They will be welcomed by Sydney S. Peixotto, leader of the boy scouts in San Francisco, and will visit the Boy Scouts of America in various cities in the far West.

NEW ORLEANS DEEP CHANNEL TO THE SEA NEARS COMPLETION

NEW ORLEANS.—A deep channel to the sea, to which New Orleans has long looked forward and on which the United States government has been working since 1903, is nearing completion. It will be done by the end of the next fiscal year, it is thought. Then New Orleans will have an excellent harbor and expects to become a great seaport.

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CANADA NOMINATES CANDIDATES FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

TORONTO, Ont.—Official nominations for the House of Commons are being made in all the constituencies throughout Canada today. In most cases these nominations will be merely a formality as they have been pretty well determined in advance.

The campaign is going on with increased vigor as the day of election draws near. The two leaders, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden, have now gone to their home constituencies in Quebec and Nova Scotia, respectively. But their lieutenants have taken up the work in all parts of Ontario.

The direction of the Liberal campaign for the few days preceding election day is in the hands of George Graham, minister of railways, while the conversion of Liberal farmers has been left to Clifford Sifton, former minister of the interior in the Laurier cabinet, but now an opponent of reciprocity.

In the Ontario nominations it is expected that W. M. German, Liberal, who is opposed to the Taft-Fielding agreement, will be elected by acclamation in Welland, and that there will be two Conservatives, both opposed to reciprocity, running in East Toronto. In the other ridings of Ontario province there is a straight party contest, with Liberals and Conservatives elected on each side.

That Sir Wilfrid will be reelected now seems to be generally conceded and that Ontario will continue to return a majority of Conservatives is admitted by both parties. In the last House Ontario province had 51 Conservatives against 35 Liberals, so that it is hardly to be expected that the Liberals will secure a majority in Ontario. The Liberals claim, however, that the present Conservative majority of 16 in Ontario will be reduced by three or four.

On the other hand, the Conservative leaders are counting on a majority in Ontario of 25, as against their previous majority of 16. They even cite the ridings now held by the Liberals, which they are confident of wresting from their opponents, including East York, Brantford, Hamilton (1), Ottawa (1), Rainy River, South Ontario, West Northumberland, Bruce and South Grey.

Reports from all parts of Ontario province show that the contest is being waged with an enthusiasm seldom if ever before equalled in the political contests of Canada.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The campaign in the maritime provinces continues to be warmly contested, each side maintaining that it will carry all three provinces. In New Brunswick the Liberals claimed 12 of the 13 seats of which they held 11 when Parliament was dissolved. The Conservatives, relying on the vote of the descendants of the loyalists of the American colonies, and on reported dissensions in two French counties formerly held by the Liberals, say that they will elect at least seven of the 13 members. They decline to concede the reelection of William Pugsley, minister of public works, in St. John city. They concede the election of Henry R. Emerson, Liberal, formerly minister of railways, in Westmoreland county, and of O. Turgeon, Liberal, in Gloucester county.

QUEBEC, Que.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier Wednesday, at Montmagny, 30 miles from here, met with an audience which has been summoned to the nationalist influence, very strong in this particular constituency which, though represented in the late Parliament by a Liberal, and Liberal in federal politics for many years, is the seat in the provincial Parliament of Armand Lavergne, the first lieutenant of Henri Bourassa, the nationalist leader. Sir Wilfrid spoke on the reciprocity issue.

LITIGATION FOR NINE YEARS ENDS

The nine years of litigation between James H. Stark and the board of street commissioners over the question of assessments for the improvement of property on Shepley street, Dorchester, is ended. At the time the work was done Mr. Stark was assessed \$160 to \$170 a lot. He made many efforts to get an abatement.

Mr. Stark's claim was brought to the attention of Mayor Fitzgerald and the assessment with interest amounting to about \$240 a lot has been settled on basis of about \$38 a lot.

ST. ANDREWS HAS QUINCENTENARY

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland—The celebration of the quincentenary of St. Andrews University, the oldest in Scotland, opened Wednesday, with a procession of delegates from the universities of the world, and civic representatives of the Scottish cities.

The chancellor of the university, Lord Balliol of Burleigh, received the congratulations of the American ambassador, Mr. Reid, and other American delegates and representatives of all universities. He also got a hearty message of congratulation from King George.

MALDEN PLACES LOAN

Malden's finance committee has awarded an issue of \$50,000 temporary loan, dated Sept. 12 and due March 12 to C. D. Parker at 3.33 per cent discount. The other bids and discounts were: Loring, Tolman & Tupper 3.95, R. L. Day & Co. 3.85, Estabrook & Co. 3.80, F. S. Moseley & Co. 3.94, First National Bank of Boston 4, Curtis & Congo 3.98.

NATURAL HISTORY CLUBS TO MEET AT LAWRENCE

A natural history exhibition will be given by the New England Federation of Natural History Societies at the autumn meeting of the federation, which will be held in Lawrence, Sept. 29 and 30, at the Unitarian church.

The collections of the Lawrence Natural History Society will also be open to visitors at their rooms in the Central building. Specimens for exhibition may be sent by express to the church in care of Mrs. F. Schneider.

Friday evening at 8 o'clock there will be a public meeting of the federation at the Unitarian church. Saturday morning from 10 to 12 there will be a meeting for business, reports and papers. Saturday afternoon the meeting will be in Andover. Visits will be made to the Indian ridge, a gravel hill near the town, and to the archeological museum of Phillips Academy. There will be an exhibition of mushrooms under the auspices of the Boston Mycological Club, at the rooms of the Andover guild and if sufficient material is brought in, a mushroom supper.

MAYOR TO URGE CROSSING REPORT

WALTHAM, Mass.—In an endeavor to hasten the report of the special grade crossing commission as to which of three plans should be adopted in the abolishing of crossings at grade in this city, Mayor Walker is to confer with members of the commission today or tomorrow.

In the spring, after a decision of the supreme court had reversed the finding of the superior court as to the apportionment of the cost of the work between the commonwealth, the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, the Middlesex & Boston Railway Company, and the city of Waltham, hearings were held at which a majority of the citizens present favored depression of the tracks. Mayor Walker is anxious to have the abolition work commenced before he goes out of office next January.

PACKARD FAMILY HONOR ANCESTOR

BROCKTON, Mass.—Members of the Packard Family Association commemorated at their reunion here Wednesday the two hundred and seventy-third anniversary of the landing at Hingham of Samuel Packard, Frank E. Packard of this city presided. The principal address was made by Mrs. O. W. Charles of Bryantville, who spoke on "Our Ancestors and Our Heritage."

These officers were elected: Frank E. Packard of Brockton, president; Abbott W. Packard of Brockton, vice-president; Miss Sarah L. McCuen of Faneuil, secretary; Otis Cobb of Brockton, treasurer; Mrs. Adeline C. Hayward, the Rev. Heman P. DeForest, Moses A. Packard, William E. Beal, Elijah E. Richards and Mrs. Fred H. Packard, executive committee.

ANNOUNCE TESTS FOR WEST POINT

CONGRESSMAN William F. Murray of the ninth district has made arrangements with the United States civil service commission for a competitive examination to be held in Boston, Sept. 28 and 29, at room 141, postoffice building, for the appointment of one principal and two alternate candidates for West Point. The successful candidates will be appointed by Congressmen Murray at an early date. Only bona fide residents of wards 1 and 2, East Boston; wards 3, 4 and 5, Charlestown; wards 6, 7, 8 and 9; precincts 6 and 7 of ward 12, Boston, and the town of Winthrop will be eligible for examination. The age limit is 17 to 22 years.

ARABIC LEAVES ON RETURN TRIP

Sailing for Liverpool and Queenstown today the White Star liner Arabic, Captain Finch, carried out 38 cabin, 75 second cabin and 225 steerage passengers. Among the saloon passengers were William Green Chase of Hyannisport, a Rhodes scholarship student, who is going to Oxford; Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Gagliati, James M. W. Hall, former mayor of Cambridge, and George H. Lyman, former collector of the port.

The steamer took out a particularly large cargo, her shipments including 72,000 bushels of wheat, 500 tons of provisions, 200 tons of flour, 100 tons of hay, 1700 bales of cotton, 1000 barrels of apples and quantities of general merchandise.

NEW TROMBONE PLAYER ENGAGED FOR SYMPHONY

Modeste Alloo will share with Mr. Hampe the position of first trombone in the Boston Symphony Orchestra this year. The managers have engaged Mr. Alloo because of the increased exertions made by modern composers on the wind section of the orchestra and because of the large scope of the coming symphony season. Mr. Alloo is Belgian and is a player of such recognized merit that Sir Edward Elgar wrote for him and dedicated to him some years ago a trombone concerto.

Two other new men are coming from abroad to take the places of viola players who have retired from the orchestra. One of the retiring players, Mr. Heindl, has belonged to the Boston organization since it started in 1881.

LAWRENCE MAYOR APPROVES DRAFT

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Mayor Cahill has approved the salary portion of the monthly draft which the city was unable to meet Wednesday owing to lack of funds, and the salaried officials will probably receive their money within a day or two.

There was considerable activity on the part of property owners during the day, several thousand dollars being collected. When the treasury was opened about \$200 was on hand, but receipts brought this above \$7000 before the close of the day, or more than the salaries, which amount to between \$5000 and \$6000. There were no developments to indicate the expected source of the loan of \$200,000 which the city desires.

RIGHTS OF ACTING MAYOR TO BE FIXED

Upon an agreed statement of facts the full bench of the supreme judicial court is to decide the right of an acting mayor of a city to approve of an order providing for a permanent improvement where the matter is of such a nature as would admit of delay.

The city council of Cambridge passed an order to extend Waverly street from Erie to Pacific street, and, as Mayor Brooks was absent from the city, the order was signed by Edward B. James, president of the board of aldermen, who was acting mayor at the time. A part of the land to be taken belonged to the estate of Joseph T. Russell, and Charles W. Dimick, trustee, questions the right of the acting mayor to approve an order providing for a permanent improvement.

PLAN TO ENLARGE LINEN MILL PLANT

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass.—Plans for improvements at the Oxford linen mills are announced by Benjamin C. Mudge, the treasurer.

The concern will first build a new power house at a cost of \$2500. A new dynamo and engine will shortly be installed at a cost of \$7500. In the weave shed 24 new looms have just been erected and 250 more will be ordered and installed in the new building by Jan. 1 at a cost of \$25,000.

The number of employees, now about 250, will by Jan. 1 be increased to 500.

WOMEN TO OPEN HOUSE FOR BOYS

The Boys Club committee of the Melrose Highlands Woman Club is preparing to open quarters for a boys' club between Oct. 1 and Oct. 15 in the little Franklin schoolhouse on Franklin street. The work has been progressing rapidly under the direction of a committee of club members of which Mrs. Charles M. Cox is chairman, and the schoolhouse, which has not been used for the city for some years, was granted to the club for providing quarters for the boys.

RAILROAD BEGINS TERMINAL WORK

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Work on the terminal improvements planned by the Lackawanna railroad in Montclair, the ultimate cost of which will aggregate nearly \$500,000, was started Wednesday. A large force of laborers began leveling the tract between Bay and Pine streets, where the new freight station of the company is to be erected.

The Lackawanna intends to double track its line between Bloomfield and this town.

MELROSE Y. M. C. A. OFFICIALS CHOSEN

Directors of the Melrose Y. M. C. A. have elected a general secretary and gymnasium instructor. The new secretary is G. H. Williams, who has been in Williamsport, Pa., and has had eight years' experience in Y. M. C. A. work. The instructor is J. N. Woodside of Cambridge, who has been instructor in the Harvard summer school. Both commended their work in the Melrose association today.

CHINA DRAWS UP PLANS FOR NAVY

ST. PETERSBURG—A Peking despatch says that the ministry of marine has drawn up its program, which will give China at the end of seven years a fleet of eight battleships, 20 cruisers, 10 smaller vessels and 50 torpedo boats and destroyers. It also provides for four naval arsenals.

MANY COUNTIES TO EXHIBIT

TIFTON, Ga.—Thirty-two counties have pledged exhibits in the South Georgia land and agricultural exposition which will open Sept. 27.

COAST-TO-COAST FLIER IS COMING EAST



Robert G. Fowler in biplane which he is now repairing at Alta, Cal., before resuming trip

AVIATOR WARD REACHES MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., ON TRIP TO THE PACIFIC COAST

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—James J. Ward, the aviator who is trying to fly from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast for the \$50,000 prize, landed here at noon today. He was then 68 miles from New York.

Ward had engine trouble that forced him to alight three times after starting from Patterson, N. J., early today.

PICKUP

TUXEDO, N. Y.—James J. Ward, who resumed his attempt to fly from the Atlantic to the Pacific today, leaving Newark, N. J., at 7:45 a. m. at noon had to make this feature realistic Maj.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commander of the department of the east of the United States army, has informed the manager that he will detail a detachment of infantry and signal corps men to take part. These troops will be concealed at prearranged points in the woods and ravines of the surrounding country.

A commanding officer stationed on the judges' stand will despatch the aerial scouts under orders to discover the enemy and report to him their disposition, numbers and location. The scout who obtains the most accurate information will win the event.

After nine previous unsuccessful flights, Dr. Henry W. Walden of Manhattan, proved Wednesday evening at the Nassau boulevard field that his original type of monoplane was a success for cross country flights.

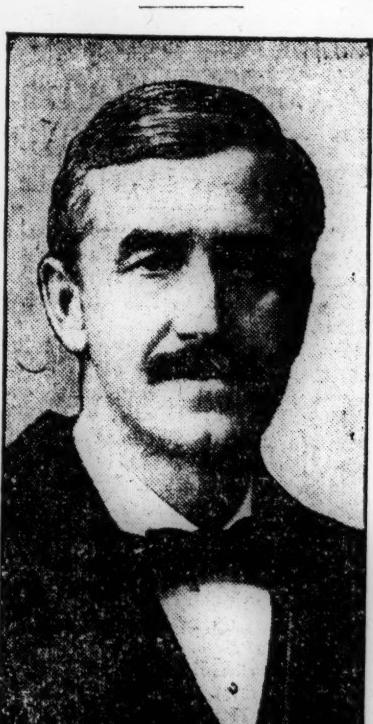
Since leaving Governor's Island yesterday Ward has made six stops and has put but 42 miles of his 3000-mile trip behind him.

NEW YORK—Army and navy aviators will take part in the meet to be held at Nassau boulevard, Long Island, Sept. 23 to Oct. 1.

Word has come from Washington that leave of absence will be granted Lieut. T. G. Ellyson and Ensign Towers, now detailed at Hammondsport, N. Y., where they are receiving instructions in flying the triad and the hydro-aeroplane. Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, Lieut. T. D. Milling and Capt. Paul W. Beck will be detailed from the army aviation school to participate in the meet.

All these officers will take part not

JUSTICE RUGG'S FORMER PARTNER PAYS HIM TRIBUTE



(Copyright by Chickering, Boston, 1906)

ARTHUR P. RUGG

WORCESTER, Mass.—John R. Thayer of Worcester, for many years senior partner in the firm of Thayer & Rugg, in discussing the nomination of Arthur P. Rugg as chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, said Wednesday night:

"The appointment of Mr. Rugg as chief justice of the supreme court is of course highly gratifying to me personally, because of my intimate association with Mr. Rugg."

"The Governor, in selecting Mr. Rugg for the chief justiceship, has shown himself competent to pick men for positions who can fill them regardless of political affiliation. I honestly believe that the appointment will not meet with a single disapproval either in Worcester or the state."

REAL ESTATE

DORCHESTER SALES

Raymond P. Delano has sold for Jesse H. Shepard and another their property at 51 Sawyer avenue, Dorchester, assessed for \$7700, to Lena Boutillier, acting for an institution. The lot contains 7300 feet of land.

Joseph M. Hannan, trustee, and another have sold to Nora C. Lynch three frame houses and 13,673 square feet of land from 198 to 212 Bowdoin street, cornering on Olney street, being numbered 10 to 14 on that street. The improvements are assessed upon \$13,500 and the land on \$5000.

They also sold to the same party the estate at 425 Codman street, consisting of 74,406 square feet of land, extending to the Shawmut branch road, on which there are several frame greenhouses assessed upon \$3300, and the land is valued upon \$1600.

The Richard B. Hassett estate has been sold to Sarah Rogers, who reconveyed to Virginia Samulin, a frame house at 46 Norfolk street, corner of Withington, together with 4632 square feet of land taxed upon \$1600 the total valuation being \$5600.

Arthur H. Douse, a Dorchester builder, has purchased 12,530 square feet of land from Patrick F. Carey, on Homes avenue, corner of Draper street, assessed upon \$3800.

ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY

Mary A. Gates has sold to Lena Wolf, a frame house and 3132 square feet of land, at 16 Bolster street, near Wyman street, taxed for \$1000, of which the lot is upon the lot.

Hannah German also sold to Mary McEnroe a frame house and 1707 square feet of land assessed for a total value of \$2500, the land carrying \$700. Location, 16 Lamont street, near Vernon street, Roxbury.

George H. Smith and wife have placed a deed on record from the Jeremiah Williams estate for the purchase of a frame property at 5 and 7 Lamartine terrace, near Lamartine street, West Roxbury, together with 3683 square feet of land taxed upon \$4000 and \$1100 respectively.

SOUTH END TRANSFERS

Solomon Malinsky has sold to Jennie Bloom 900 square feet of land at 28 Genesee street, near Albany street, on which is a three-story brick house, the whole being assessed for \$6000, of which the land bears \$1800.

Manasseh S. Gulesian sold to Frances M. Hayes a four-story swell front brick house with 1450 square feet of land at 33 Milford street, near Tremont street. The house is assessed on \$4200 and the land on \$3300 valuation.</p

CHICAGO BUSINESS WOMEN BAND TOGETHER FOR "MUTUAL SERVICE"

Work of New League Begins
With Membership
of About 600

AID TO HIGHER
EXPRESSION AIM
Association Also to Have
Educational Use to
Wage-Earner

SIX HUNDRED business women banded together for mutual service! Six hundred—it may be a thousand before this article goes to press, so swiftly and amazingly have women responded to the call of this unique organization, writes Jean Mason in the Record-Herald, Chicago. Even in this day of big things, of universal conceptions, kaleidoscopic changes, stupendous achievement, its history has been brief but compelling.

The creation of the league signifies the aspiration of the universal feminine to explore and inhabit that alluring land of art, of music, of all the higher expressions. Not forever could the insistent strife for bread stifle the cry of the business woman for the beauty of the undesirable members.

Last February steps were taken to

organize into a corporate working body. In March this body applied for a charter. And Thursday evening, April 27, the first meeting was held in Baldwin hall. It was a crowded hall that met the vision of those dreamers to whom was given the organization of the Business Woman's League of America, established by business women for business women, "to advance the educational, social and commercial interests of the wage-earning woman"—the initial organization of its kind.

At this meeting three directors were elected, Mrs. Katharine Abbott, Mrs. Alice Ward Bailey and Mrs. Lillian Breckinridge, and five officers, in whom is vested the conduct of the affairs of the league: President, Mrs. Katharine Abbott; vice-presidents, Mrs. Alice Ward Bailey and Mrs. Alice M. Burton; secretary, Mrs. Anna Hay Detrich; treasurer, Miss Harriet Ward Waters.

The vital question of the first meeting was how to finance the undertaking, with its great possibilities. Requisite financial aid was given, an obligation the league is hopeful of discharging by the end of its first year. The financial backing assured the league secured as business manager Henry H. White, the one masculine element of the league.

According to the by-laws, "any woman over the age of 18 years who is earning her living in whole or in part may be eligible to membership." The initiation fee is adequate to eliminate all undesirable members.

Musical Plans Laid

Later, when the chorus expands beyond the capacity of one director, sections of it will be delegated to others for training. Every member will become an intelligent listener to grand opera the coming season, for plans are already completed for illustrated lectures upon the operas, but the whole league may have a comprehension of what is transpiring upon the stage before them.

Through the free employment bureau of the league, members secure good positions or are economically advanced.

Then there are vivid dreams for the future, the establishment of a library and a permanent lecture chair; the achieving of a league-house with the accessories of lunch club and exchange; the construction of a woman's hotel in Chicago on the lines of the Martha Washington of New York.

year's membership in reference and research department, including reference library, and a course in business law.

The bi-weekly meetings are a distinctive feature of the league life. At every meeting 10 minutes are devoted to the fundamental principles of arithmetic. Pertinent questions in brokerage, banking and interest are answered and important question in parliamentary law are considered. Grammatical constructions and spelling are discussed, the best and quickest way to attain efficiency in the day's work is studied.

Then follows the lecture, always delivered by a specialist and always practical. After this comes the artistic—the dramatic and musical program, given by professional members of the league.

One of the privileges attached to league membership is that acquired by enrollment in the league chorus. Last June the chorus began its work with 27 members, under the direction of Mrs. Abbott. Today attendance at the rehearsals averages 50.

Editorial Comments

We have for sale a tract of 14,000 acres of first-class fruit, stock and farm lands, including the great sea wall, the great lagoon, the new canal, hill, pasture, etc.; you will be able to receive a large amount of these improvements by a cottage site now; cash or easy terms. Address DEPT. C, 1 Beacon st., room 609, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE IN MELROSE. Two very desirable new houses located on Linden road, all improvements, good size, stone walls, fine trees, stone steps, stone walkways, granite walkways. For full particulars inquire CHAS. O. STICKNEY, 91 Portland Melrose; tel. Mel. 4122-W, or 80 Portland, Boston; tel. Hay. 1236.

BE SURE and read the Kennerly Park, Nantucket, circular, making the value of the house in this city. It tells how and when you can make money and make it quickly. Address DEPT. C, No. 1 Beacon st., room 609, Boston, Mass.

LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular

bring it. Dept. P. F. LELAND, 31 Main st.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Lake Forest, beautiful estate, 10 acres, well kept grounds, complete equipped; also Evanston, fine large, lot 100x300 ft., overlooking lake; also several excellent houses in Kenwood and University district, North side, all at attractive prices. Address N-1, 750 Peoples Gas bldg., Chicago, or telephone Hyde Park 1591.

REAL ESTATE—ARKANSAS

A Good Investment

We have for sale a tract of 14,000 acres of first-class fruit, stock and farm lands, including the great sea wall, the great lagoon, the new canal, hill, pasture, etc.; you will be able to receive a large amount of these improvements by a cottage site now; cash or easy terms. Address DEPT. C, 1 Beacon st., room 609, Boston, Mass.

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bring it. Dept. P. F. LELAND, 31 Main st.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

Today's Army Orders

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the speech recently delivered by Governor Harmon of Ohio on the tariff question in Faneuil hall, Boston.

NEW YORK POST—Governor Harmon's criticism of Mr. Taft's tariff victory is not so easily answered. Who can deny the truth of his statement that Mr. Taft needed no tariff commission report—when he promised a general reduction before his election, nor when he called the special session to keep the promise, nor when he signed the bill that broke the promise, nor when he confessed that the woolen and cotton goods duties were too high, nor when he made the agreement with Canada? Nor is it possible to deny the Governor's assertion that Mr. Taft refuses to give any tariff relief where he admits it is needed "until five men who are not responsible to the people, nor even experts, shall advise him" how much the profits of men who by tariff-making trickery have obtained the right to rob the people shall have those profits reduced.

OFFICES TO LET

IDEAL BUSINESS CHAMBERS

ROOM, one eight front, artist's studio

room with adjoining living room, private bath; rent reasonable. Tel. 312-6100.

ALLEN, HALL & CO., 384 Boylston, Boston.

HOUSES FOR RENT—CHICAGO

DORCHESTER, NEAR FRANKLIN PARK

neat street, thirteen rooms, including bath and large billiard room, hardwood floors;

convenient to electric and steam cars. See owner, HERBERT TAYLOR, 132 Summer

Street, Boston.

HOUSES FOR RENT—NEW YORK

CUMBERLAND ST. IS. Nicely furnished rooms, open plumbing; breakfast if desired. Telephone. Tourists accommodated.

GAINSBORO ST. SS, suite 4. Furnished

side room for gentleman; no other roomers. Phone, Call a m. in Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

GAINSBORO ST. SE, SUITE 2. 3-story modern apartment. Newly furnished.

BOARD AND ROOMS—N. Y.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 371, cor. 97th St. Single and double rooms; table board; dining room; top floor; elevator service; summer prices. A. K. DICK.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

GENTLEMAN taking high-class apartment would share with another gentleman. BENNETT, P. O. box 485, New York city.

W. 95TH ST. 301. Bedroom and parlor together or separately; private family; tel. elevator; near Riverside. ENGLE.

ROOMS WANTED—NEW YORK

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE for part of day from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. preferred. Address T-546, Monitor Office.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Billiard table, 4½ ft., by 9 ft., birch; table complete; ball cues, etc. Table is in perfect condition and just ready for private party or club. Address A. FRANKLIN, box 210, Boston, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

FIX-ALL CEMENT

Water and Fire Proof; 1-lb. can \$1; 2-lb.

\$1.50; 6-lb. can \$3.50. See Saturday's Monitor. HARRISON SUPPLY CO., Boston

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

MILLIONS of housekeepers and expert chefs use SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Vanilla, Lemon, etc. Endorsed by pure food chemists.

COAL AND WOOD

24 BUSHELS kindling wood, \$2; best quality coal; fireplace wood. RESCUE MISSION, 65 W. Dedham st., Tel. con.

TYPEWRITERS

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$15 up. \$5 cash, balance monthly. Rentals, \$1.50 up. THE OFFICE EQUIPMENT CO., 15 State st.

DENTISTRY

DR. C. FRANKLIN HART, 1000 Memorial Temple, Central 0591, CHICAGO.

CARL A. SCHULZ, D. D. S., Suite 200, Olivia Bldg., opp. Central High School, Lindell 3130, Delmar 3100, St. Louis.

A. L. VAN ARSDALL, D. D. S., 509 Commerce Building, Both Phones, M 3995. KANSAS CITY.

A DENTIST in any city will be enabled to practice his professional card upon this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE—A fine old violin; will sell for \$50. For further information address T-547, Monitor Office.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Louis Weinberg to David Vigoza et al., Harrison ave. 4-1. \$1.

Matthews, S. G. Sunbeam to Frances M. Hayes, Millford 3130, w. \$1.

Solomon Malinsky to Jennie Bloom, George Street, 10-12. \$1.

Frederick Winslow et al. to Mary Simmon, Dover st. q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Doris Daly to Margaret J. Daly, Silver st. q. \$1.

Margaret Flanagan to Samuel W. Johnson, Columbia road. q. \$1.

John W. Johnson to John W. Johnson, Columbia road. q. \$1.

Samuel W. Johnson to Patrick F. Flanagan, 10-12. \$1.

John W. Johnson to Harry W. Park, East Third st. q. \$1.

Harry W. Park to William F. Manning, East Third st. q. \$1.

RONBURY

Calvin P. Sampson, trustee, to Thompson S. Sampson, Codman park, 2 lots. \$1.

Mary A. Gates to Lena Wolz, Bolster st. w. \$1.

Hannah Gorman to Mary M. McEntee, Lamont st. q. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Patrick F. Carey to Arthur H. Douse, Homer ave. and Draper st. w. \$1.

Joseph M. Hanan, trustee, to Nora C. Lynch, Bowdoin and Olney st. Codman st. and Bowdoin and Olney st. q. \$1.

Edward W. Shay to Nora C. Lynch et al., Bowdoin and Olney st. Codman st. and Bowdoin and Olney st. q. \$1.

John C. Lynch to Edward W. Shay, Bowdoin and Olney st. Codman st. and Bowdoin and Olney st. q. \$1.

George A. Richards to William Williams, Williams st. q. \$1.

William Williams to Benjamin F. Badger, Waverley ave. q. \$1.

CHARLES J. DONAHUE et al. to William Braverman, Pearl st. q. \$1.

REVERE

Willard Welsh to Waldo F. Gleason, Jr. and wife, q. \$1.

John H. Arnold, trustee, Willard B. Luther, Revere st. and A. st. q. \$1.

Willard B. Luther to John H. Arnold, Revere st. and A. st. q. \$1.

John H. Arnold to Nellie F. Lynch, Revere st. and A. st. q. \$1.

George A. Richards to William Williams, Williams st. q. \$1.

William Williams to Benjamin F. Badger, Waverley ave. q. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Frankfort st. 447, ward 1; Abraham Ginsburg, S. S. Levy; wood dwelling.

Harrison ave. 47-51-53-55-57; ward 1; Joseph Goldinger; wood dwelling.

Liverpool st. 35; ward 2; Fred F. Young; wood dwelling.

Grinnell st. 23; George Munchbach, S. J. Rantin; wood dwelling.

Murphy st. 35; ward 23; Warren F. Freeman; wood dwelling.

School st. 120; rear; ward 22; Joseph Adams; wood garage.

Tremont st. 222; ward 7; City of Boston; t. d. school.

Washington st. 1005-1009; ward 9; George L. Clark et al.; after stores, offices and apartments. T-800; ward 19; A. J. Sargent et al.; t. d. school.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by reliable girl with good references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 679 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2004-W. 14

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by a very nice young girl. Apply to MISS McCREHAN, 129 Massachusetts ave., corner Boylston st., Boston. 15

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by experienced maid; best reference. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 679 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2004-W. 18

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted to go home nights, by a capable girl; best of references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 679 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2004-W. 19

GENERAL WORK—Capable woman wants work by day or hour, washing, ironing, cleaning. JULIA CONROY, 367 Franklin st., Boston. 14

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman, experienced, wants work by the day. SOPHIE E. TURNER, 29 Harwich st., Boston. 15

GENERAL WORK—Woman, excellent worker, wishes washing, ironing or cleaning for Thursdays and Fridays; also laundry to take care of. M. C. TUCKER, 38 Tremont st., Dorchester. 16

GENERAL WORK—Washing, cleaning and ironing wanted by colored woman by the day. MRS. JAMES LINTON, 32 Plym st., Cambridge. 17

GENERAL WORK—Competent woman wants work by day; cleaning houses, washing laundry, ironing; best of reference. A. M. GREENE, 405 Massachusetts ave., Boston. 18

GENERAL WORK—Colored girl desires employment washing, ironing, cleaning, scrubbing, by day or hour. GERTRUDIE JOHNSON, 105 Portland st., Cambridge. 18

HOUSECLEANING wanted by capable Scotch woman; full day's work desired. Good references. MISS ANNA MARTIN, 37 East Newton st., Boston. 19

HOUSEKEEPER's or attendant's position wanted by reliable woman. MRS. CATHARINE JOHNSTON, 18 E. Brookline st., Boston. 19

HOUSEKEEPER, American, desires position will act as attendant. MISS M. FENSTER, 23 Monson st., Boston. 14

HOUSEKEEPER, manager, in family where one or two help is kept; has experience and best of references. HARVARD EMP. AGENCY, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge. 18

HOUSEKEEPER—Neat, capable, widow position, business couple preferred. Wishes by letter stating particulars. MRS. NEILSON, 400 Columbus ave., suite 2, Boston. 14

KITCHEN MAID—American, desires position in small private family. MRS. FLORA E. ALLEN, 6 Polson st., suite 19, Boston. 15

HOUSEKEEPER—Reliable woman with daughter 12 years old wishes position as maid; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge. 18

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable woman desires position; has boy 13 years old; would work for full wages; references furnished. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Mass. Tel. 2004-W. 19

HOUSEKEEPER, lodging house or private family (G.O.D.), residence Medford, good references; and experience. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 19

HOUSEKEEPER—Reliable, reliable colored woman, wishes to take home, MRS. ELLA HERRIN, 56 Northfield st., Boston. 14

LAUNDERING wanted to do at home; good references. MRS. S. E. WARD, Suite 4, 16 Norway st., Boston. 14

LAUNDRESS—Competent colored woman wishes employment at home. MRS. J. A. JONES, 35 Weston st., Boston. 14

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes individual work; some employment from the vicinity of Symphony Hall, Boston. MRS. T. ALSTON, 38 Lopet st., Cambridge. 14

LAUNDRESS—Reliable, reliable colored woman, like washing and ironing to take home. MRS. ELLA HERRIN, 56 Northfield st., Boston. 14

LAUNDRESS—Wanted to do at home; good references. MRS. S. E. WARD, Suite 4, 16 Norway st., Boston. 14

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LAUNDRESS—Reliable colored woman, wishes employment from the vicinity of Symphony Hall, Boston. MRS. T. ALSTON, 38 Lopet st., Cambridge. 14

LAUNDRESS—Reliable, reliable colored woman, like laundry work to take home, MRS. ELLA HERRIN, 56 Northfield st., Boston. 14

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LAUNDRESS—Reliable colored woman, like laundry work to take home. MRS. ELLA HERRIN, 56 Northfield st., Boston. 14

LAUNDRESS—Capable girl desires post office work; can furnish good references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2004-W. 19

LAUNDRESS—Experienced, desires position at home. MRS. J. A. COLEMAN, 20 Columbia st., Cambridge, Mass. 18

LAUNDRESS—(A-1) desires employment at home; from Back Bay preferred; open dry-cleaning. MRS. M. A. DELONG, 47 Hammond st., Boston. 16

LAUNDRESS—Reliable, reliable colored woman, like laundry work to take home by the day or hour. SERENA FORD, 61 Kendall st., Boston. 15

LAUNDRESS—Capable girl desires post office work; can furnish good references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2004-W. 19

LAUNDRESS—Experienced, desires empl

oyment at home. MRS. J. A. COLEMAN, 20 Columbia st., Cambridge, Mass. 18

LAUNDRESS—Reliable colored girl, desires work to take home or would go out by the day; best of references. MRS. ANNIE NORTON, 90 Quincy st., Roxbury, Mass. 16

LAUNDRESS—Colored girl desires empl

oyment at home. MRS. V. M. SCOTT, 13 Woburn st., Boston. 14

LAUNDRESS—Reliable colored girl, desires empl

oyment at home. MRS. E. B. THERIOT, 20 Buckland st., Boston. 14

MAID—Colored girl wishes to assist in housework; references. MISS ELIZABETH TAYLOR, 12 Cameron st., North Cambridge. 14

MAID—Colored girl who wants work as parlor maid or office work with dentist; reliable and neat. MABEL BARRETT, 33 Shawmut ave., suite 2, Boston. 19

MAID—Colored girl who wants work as valet or butler's maid; best references. MISS REBECCA LENOX, 32 St. Germain st., Boston. 14

MAID—Neat colored girl desires position in private home. MRS. J. A. COLEMAN, 20 Columbia st., Cambridge, Mass. 18

MAID—Reliable colored girl, desires housework or similar position in or near where she could room out. M. N. MOORE, 120 Franklin st., Boston. 14

MAID—Experienced colored girl, desires to do housework in family of ladies; references. K. A. NEALY, 1940 Columbus ave., Boston. 15

MAID—Housework wanted in small family, city or country. L. C. CAMERON, 27 Holyoke st., Boston. 16

MAIDS—Three, Prince Edward Island girls; good cooks, laundress and waitresses. MISS BAGLIAZI EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., Boston. 14

MAID—Wishes position at general house-work. ELLEN SWANSON, 150 Spencer st., Dorchester, Mass. 15

MAID—Neat, trustworthy, experienced maid; good references. Want to live in small family suburbs of Boston. ELLA BUCKAL, 56 Appleton st., Boston. 15

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER seeks post

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MANAGING

Stocks Advance in Late Trading, Closing at Good Gains

STOCKS BREAK SHARPLY, THEN RALLY WELL

New Low Level Is Reached by Leading Securities, a Recovery Follows Induced by Shorts Covering

BOSTON IS STEADY

New low records for the year again were established today soon after the New York stock market opened for business. Selling of the leaders, particularly U. S. Steel, was pronounced. Weakness in Steel is said to be due not so much to present earnings or to the reported cutting of prices as to the threatened dissolution proceedings on the part of the federal government. It has been thought for some time that it is the intention of the government to bring such a suit. Steel sold off easily with apparently little support. Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Amalgamated Copper were weak features in the early trading.

In fact there has been no indication at any time of substantial support from any direction except that occasioned by covering of the short interest, which has been very moderate in volume. The market has had a steady decline for a month or more and the good rally which has been looked for has not yet materialized.

Local stocks were easier. Weakness in New Haven was an early feature.

Steel, after opening off $\frac{1}{2}$ at $62\frac{1}{2}$, dropped more than a point further before midday. Reading opened off at $136\frac{1}{2}$ and after improving to $137\frac{1}{2}$ declined more than a point. Southern Pacific was off $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at 106 and declined further. Union Pacific was off $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at $158\frac{1}{2}$ and declined more than a point further before rallying.

Amalgamated Copper opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at $55\frac{1}{2}$. It improved a small fraction and then declined a point. American Smelt, opening up $\frac{1}{2}$ at $67\frac{1}{2}$, improved fractionally and then sold off again. Canadian Pacific opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at $221\frac{1}{2}$ and declined to $219\frac{1}{2}$ before rallying.

Selling for London and Berlin accounts was pronounced and was largely responsible for the decline today. There was a moderate recovery in the early afternoon.

New Haven on the local exchange opened unchanged at $128\frac{1}{2}$ and declined more than a point. It is said that uncertainty as to the continuance of the 8 per cent dividend accounted for the drop. Boston & Maine opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 100 and declined to $99\frac{1}{2}$ before midday. The copper issues held fairly steady.

At the beginning of the last hour stocks had recovered to around their opening prices. A much steadier tone prevailed.

LONDON.—The securities markets were a shade steadier in the final dealings on the stock exchange today, but a feeling of anxiety was still apparent, especially in gilt-edged investments and foreigners. These issues were affected by prospect of prolonged diplomatic maneuvering incidental to the Moroccan question.

Home rails were checked by the gloomy domestic labor forecasts.

Americans lived up somewhat and were steady at the close on the curb as compared with yesterday's final. De Beers were $1\frac{1}{2}$ lower at $17\frac{1}{2}$.

The Paris bourse was irregular at the end. The Berlin bourse disclosed a quiet narrow position.

STOCK EXCHANGE REMOVAL

PHILADELPHIA.—W. F. Deakyn has completed financial arrangements for the erection of the new Philadelphia stock exchange building on Walnut street west of Broad street by placing of a \$1,000,000 mortgage.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK.—At the metal exchange extreme dullness prevailed. Tin is up $\frac{1}{2}$ cent in the bid. Others unchanged. Quotations are: Copper spot to Nov. 11.95¢/12.05¢, tin 39.25¢/39.40¢, lead 4.45¢/4.55¢, spelter 5.90¢/6¢.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and warm tonight and Friday. Weather variable winds.

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Friday, except for some cloudiness in western portion; Friday, rising temperature, probably frost tonight.

The area of high pressure that was centered over the lake region yesterday morning has moved slowly eastward and is now centered over New England. It has produced low temperatures with frost in the eastern portion of the lake region and in New England. A well defined disturbance causing cold weather with snow in the upper Mississippi valley and the western portion of the lake region. The temperature is rising in the western and central sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 47.12 noon 57

Average temperature yesterday, 52.25-24.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo 58 Nantucket 58 N. Y. City 4^o 1959 58 N. Y. City 4^o 1958 60 N. Y. City 4^o 1954 60 N. Y. City 4^o 1952 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1950 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1948 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1946 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1944 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1942 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1940 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1938 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1936 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1934 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1932 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1930 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1928 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1926 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1924 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1922 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1920 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1918 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1916 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1914 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1912 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1910 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1908 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1906 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1904 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1902 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1900 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1898 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1896 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1894 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1892 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1890 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1888 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1886 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1884 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1882 102 N. Y. City 4^o 1880 102 N. Y. 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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

BRITISH ASSOCIATION HEARS WARNING ON CONSERVATION NEED

Sir W. Ramsay Is in Favor of Permanent Commission to Guard Against Waste and to Inaugurate Reforms

EMPHASIS ON COAL

(Special to the Monitor)
PORTSMOUTH—So much interest has been aroused by Sir William Ramsay's references to the continuance of the coal supply, in a speech before the British Association here recently, that it may be worth while to review what he said in some detail.

During the course of his remarks Sir William touched on the question of the conservation of natural energy, declaring that if we continued at the present rate the coal supply of Great Britain would be exhausted in 175 years. He proposed that the example of Mr. Roosevelt should be followed, and a permanent commission appointed for the purpose of watching over the sources of energy, preventing waste, and inaugurating remedial and reformative measures.

Radium Very Curious

Dealing with the question of radium Sir William said "that it is an undoubted element but," he added, "a very curious one, for it is unstable. Now stability was believed to be the essential characteristic of an element. Radium, however, disintegrates, that is to say changes into other bodies and at a constant rate. If one gram is kept for 1700 years, only half a gram will be left at the end of that time; half of which will have given other products."

"What are they? We can answer that question. Rutherford and Soddy found that it gives a condensable gas, which they named 'radium-emanation'; and Soddy and I, in 1903, discovered that, in addition, it evolves helium, one of the inactive series of gases, like argon. Helium is an undoubted element, with a well-defined spectrum; it belongs to a well-defined series. And radium-emanation, which was shown by Rutherford and Soddy to be incapable of chemical union, has been qualified and solidified in the laboratory of University College, London; its spectrum has been measured and its density determined.

Energy Tremendous

"Attention," he continued, "has repeatedly been drawn to the enormous quantity of energy stored up in radium and its descendants; to the fact that its emanation, niton, is such that if what it parts with as heat during its disintegration were available, it would be equal to three and a half million times the energy available by the explosion of an equal volume of detonating gas—a mixture of one volume of oxygen with two volumes of hydrogen."

"The major part of this energy comes, apparently, from the expulsion of particles (that is, of atoms of helium) with enormous velocity. It is easy to convey an idea of this magnitude in a form more realizable, by giving it a somewhat mechanical turn.

"Suppose that the energy in a ton of radium could be utilized in 30 years, instead of being evolved at its invariable slow rate of 1700 years for half-disintegration, it would suffice to propel a ship of 15,000 tons, with engines of 15,000 h. p., at the rate of 15 knots a hour, for 30 years—practically the lifetime of the ship. To do this actually requires a million and a half tons of coal."

Coal Saving Urged

In view of the ultimate exhaustion of coal in this country, Sir William urged that a more economical use of coal should be made, and he pointed out that there were many ways in which this was possible, and one was the substitute of turbine engines for reciprocating engines, whereby the amount of coal required per h. p. was reduced from 4 to 5 lbs. to 1½ or 2 lbs. Sir William mentioned also numerous other ways in which a more economical way of using coal might be adopted with advantage.

At the conclusion of his speech, a vote of thanks was proposed by the mayor, who also extended a welcome from the borough to the British Association, declaring that the inhabitants of Portsmouth fully appreciated the honor that had been accorded them by the meeting being held in their city.

TAURANGA GROWERS EXPORT

(Special to the Monitor)
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—It is computed that between 3000 and 4000 cases of pears, apples, and over 1000 cases of peaches, have been sent away by Tauranga (New Zealand) growers this season. Next year a very big increase in the yield is expected, as a large number of the trees will be then bearing.

RHODESIAN LEMONS LIKED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A Covent Garden expert has expressed his opinion that certain samples of lemons sent from southern Rhodesia are the finest he has ever seen, the flavor comparing favorably with the best Sicilian and Naples lemons.

CHRISTIANIA FETE MAY NOT BE HELD

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA—One of the features of the celebration of the centenary of the constitution of Norway was to be a great exhibition to be held at Christiania in 1914. As far as can be gathered at present, however, it is now not certain whether it will be possible to hold the exhibition after all. The first difficulty with which those responsible for the undertaking were faced was the question of a site, and this has been followed by a difficulty in obtaining the sum of money requisite to insure the success of the undertaking. This and other questions relating to the exhibition cannot be finally decided until the Storting again assembles at the commencement of next year.

RAIN-GROWN GRAIN IN SUDAN SHOWS THAT IRRIGATION HAS ALREADY

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO—Reference was recently made in these columns to the proposed construction, four miles from Medan Ali, of a large pumping station for the purpose of irrigating part of the Gezira, the tract of country south of Khartoum lying between the Blue and White Niles. In view both of this project and the larger one of constructing a huge dam at Semnar for the irrigation of the whole district, an article in the Cairo Scientific Journal by Dr. Beam of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories is of interest.

It is not of the opinion that those who hold that the main hope of agricultural development in the Sudan lies in the irrigation of the Gezira. He believes that the portion south of the fifteenth parallel at any rate may be capable of profitable cultivation by dependence on rainfall alone, provided that modern methods of cultivation are adopted.

Excellent crops of rain-grown dura, together with a certain quantity of other grain and cotton, are even now produced, and though the cotton is of poor quality, being grown from native seed, experiments made with good Egyptian seed have yielded most promising results. Thus, if Egyptian seed were generally substituted for the local variety, excellent cotton crops should be obtained by dependence on rainfall alone.

HATS FORBIDDEN IN BERLIN THEATER BOXES BY POLICE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—Herr von Jagow, the President of the Berlin police, has already issued stringent instructions with regard to the wearing of hats in boxes. These instructions have now been supplemented by the issue of an order forbidding the wearing of hats in the boxes at the theaters.

According to the latest regulations the manager of every theater in which a lady in any of the boxes is found to be wearing a hat during the performance will be fined 100 marks. It has been the cus-

HEAD OF LOUVRE IS DISMISSED AS RESULT OF LOSS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The question of the safety of the priceless contents of the Louvre continues to occupy the attention of those concerned, and, as a result of the deliberations of the officials, M. Homolle, who has been director-general of the National Museum since 1902, has been relieved of his post the announcement having been made at a recent meeting of the cabinet.

It was stated that the dismissal was the result of the inquiry which revealed carelessness on the part of those responsible for the safety of the contents of the museum.

M. Homolle is a member of the Institut de France and a commander of the Legion of Honor. It has also been decided to replace certain other subordinate officials, and to draw up fresh and more stringent regulations with regard to the protection of the museum.

CAPTAIN MANSELL ENDS TERM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Capt. G. R. Mansell, having completed three years service in the command of his majesty's yacht Alexandra on May 7 last, has been succeeded by Capt. Denis B. Crampton, who was second in command to his majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert until his promotion on June 22 last.

TURKEY DRAWS GERMAN CAPITAL

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The Morgenpost announced that the negotiations for the establishment of a trust company of electrical concerns in Turkey have almost been completed. The capital, which is mostly German, and notably that of the Orient Bank, amounts to £2,500,000 (\$12,500,000).

CAMPAIGN IN YEMEN CHECKED BY REBELS WHO RETAIN WELLS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADEN—Latest advices from the Yemen state that Gen. Muhammad Ali Pasha is still at Ghizan, waiting for reinforcements. Water has still to be brought from Aden, as the followers of the Mahdi of Asir continue in possession of the wells at Hali, on which the inhabitants of Ghizan normally depend for their supply of drinking water.

It is said that the rebels holding the wells number 20,000, but in the case of military operations, in the east especially, numbers should be received with caution. At any rate Turkish reinforcements appear to be pouring steadily into the Yemen, while mules for transport purposes are being bought at Djibouti.

As has been pointed out more than once in these columns, the struggle in the Yemen and in Asir is one in which the Turks cannot afford to be otherwise than victorious.

The revolt in Albania has come and gone, but the campaign in Arabia still drag on. What is more, it is likely to drag on until either the Turkish troops get the upper hand or the Turkish treasury is exhausted. The former, it is reasonable to suppose, is the more likely event.

ENGLISH APPLE HOLDS ITS PLACE AGAINST RIVALS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There appears to be an increasing demand for apples as is shown by the enormous consignments of fruit that come every season from over the seas. In spite of the growing importance of apples, the English apple still fetches its price.

English apples, such as Cox's orange pipkin and Blenheim orange, will fetch as much as 10s. and 15s. a bushel wholesale. It is therefore a pity that the English grower should not be more enterprising.

Many old and worthless trees may be seen throughout the country, and it would be well to replace them with more modern varieties. It is owing to the want of careful cultivation that apple growing has not proved, of latter years, to be a more lucrative form of industry.

For a number of years the post, which is an honorary one, has been vacant; the last office was Prince Eitel Friedrich's grandfather, and the fact at a banquet given at Stettin in honor of the King and Queen of Sweden and of the province of Pomerania. The news was entirely unexpected, even in official quarters, and it has been received by the inhabitants with the utmost satisfaction.

The province, apart from the industrial capital, Stettin, is almost wholly agrarian, and the new statthalter will have many duties that will demand tact and energy. One of the many hopes entertained by the inhabitants is that the Kaiser's help may now be reckoned upon in the matter of canal taxation, which the Stettin authorities are heavily enforcing.

Prince Eitel Friedrich married some years ago a princess Oldenburg. Their royal highnesses will occupy the old town palace at Stettin, which is in a somewhat dilapidated condition. The interior is being done up and redecorated, a large number of workmen being engaged on the work.

It is believed that Posen will soon follow suit and that a statthalter will be appointed there in which case the selection would be almost sure to fall upon the Kaiser's third son, Prince August Wilhelm, who married his cousin, a Schleswig-Holstein princess.

In order to ascertain the feeling of the public with respect to the new order, the Lokalanzeiger has invited managers and others to express their opinion on the subject.

Professor Reinhardt of the Deutsches theater expresses satisfaction with the edict, but he is the exception, the others expressing the opinion that the decree will lead to some difficulty arising between the owners of the hats and those who wish to take charge of them during the performance.

AGRICULTURE BOARD TO ASSIST RESEARCH BY CONCENTRATION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The board of agriculture and fisheries has issued an official communication which gives the details of a scheme for the promotion of agricultural research, and includes a proposal for the "concentration of scientific work at one institution or two institutions working in combination with one another."

The total maximum sum to be expended in these directions has been fixed at £50,000 (\$250,000) per annum by the treasury on the recommendation of the development commissioners.

The commissioners of the board while making arrangements have been much impressed with the importance of securing a scheme which will insure continuity in research, especially where that research will necessarily be of long duration, and of procuring a permanent staff of experts, who can be engaged on the solving of one particular class of problems and follow these problems to their end.

Better results will be obtained in this way than have been possible under less organized conditions. A wide range of research in all branches of agriculture will be undertaken while the loss of time involved in the overlapping and duplicating of work will be avoided.

London Survey Now Being Made FOR RESOURCES

Military Officers Finding Best Way to Organize the Food Supplies of City in Case of Transport Strike

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is reported that a party of military officers are carrying out a survey of London on behalf of the home office and the metropolitan police, with a view to organizing the food supplies and traffic in London in case of trouble with transport workers similar to that which recently took place.

Each officer, it is understood, is given a section of London to survey, special attention being paid to provision stores and coal depots, so that some idea may be gained of the numbers and most suitable disposition of the forces which would be required to guard them. The best routes to and from the docks and railway depots are also being studied and the forces necessary for their adequate protection estimated.

Similar inquiries are being made with regard to traffic routes and train and omnibus depots, the idea in every case being to ensure such protection and to prevent disorganization of the transport services of the metropolis in such a way that the supply of necessities to the general population may be assured.

PRINCE FRIEDRICH IS MADE STATTHALTER BY KAISER'S ORDER

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The Kaiser has appointed his second son Prince Eitel Friedrich as lord lieutenant (statthalter) of Pomerania, and announced the fact at a banquet given at Stettin in honor of the King and Queen of Sweden and of the province of Pomerania. The news was entirely unexpected, even in official quarters, and it has been received by the inhabitants with the utmost satisfaction.

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KASSALA WELLS ARE SUNK TO AID COMMUNICATIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

KHARTOUM—A number of wells are being sunk in the Kassala province to facilitate communications with the railway and to develop the gum district.

In six of the 10 or 11 wells already sunk water was found at depths varying from 100 to 150 feet. In the remainder water has not yet been found, but the boring is proceeding.

To prevent the sides of these wells from falling in corrugated iron was formerly used, but the results were not satisfactory. A new lining had therefore to be found, and Captain Kennedy has succeeded in devising one which has the merits of being not only cheap but solid and durable.

Cement pipes have been constructed, three feet in diameter, some three or four inches thick, and three feet long. These pipes are built in the well, one over the other, thus forming a continuous ring. So successful has the experiment been that it is intended to employ this system in all the wells that are being constructed both in the Kassala province and in Kordofan.

COAL FOUND AT CALVERT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is reported that coal has been discovered at Calvert in Buckinghamshire on land adjoining the station on the Great Central railway and about 750 yards from the main road. The discovery was made by borings. So far, however, very little progress has been made in ascertaining the quality and extent of the coal.

MEETING IN BERLIN ASKS FREEDOM FOR GERMAN COMMERCE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—M. Cambon, the French ambassador, has arrived here from Paris and it is now confidently expected that considerable headway will be made with the negotiations on the Moroccan question, and that a satisfactory settlement will soon be arrived at in the universal wish. Some idea of public feeling in this city on the subject of Morocco may be gained from the great number of people present at a meeting held in the Philharmonic hall.

Several thousand men and women attended and the throng was so dense that it was found necessary to hold two overflow meetings in buildings in the neighborhood. The speakers included such well known men as Prof. Dumont of Munich, Councilor Count von Schwerin, Baron Reibitz, and the editor, Dr. Heuer, all of whom had the great audience on their side.

The trend of all the speeches was the same: While confidence was expressed in the action and intentions of the German government it was nevertheless emphasized that Germany's commercial activity in Morocco must on no account be subject to limitations, and that if compensation were to be given in other territory it must be coast and not hinterland.

A resolution to this effect, which also comprised determined protest against any attempt that might be made by France to recruit her forces from Morocco, was unanimously passed.

A most patriotic tone was maintained throughout, and when a cheer for the Kaiser was proposed by one of the speakers the whole audience rose to their feet simultaneously and broke into "Wacht am Rhein."

W. J. LAMONT GIVEN POST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is reported that W. J. Lamont has been appointed to be British consul for the Belgian Congo. Mr. Lamont will accordingly give up the appointment of chief inspector of customs to the Republic of Liberia, which he has held for the last five years.

SOUTH AFRICANS SAVE

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HOME FORUM

Interpretation Should Be Thoughtful

SPEAKING of musical interpretation a writer in *Musical America* says that great works have the same general effect in the hands of great artists:

As an illustration, I have heard the "Appassionata Sonata" of Beethoven played many times by different pianists who have differed as to their conception of one phrase or another, but their general plan in delivering the work was that of Beethoven, viz.: A most impassioned work full of most varied content. Chopin's works offer the best study to students for the most graceful and simple conception of melody playing, and it is in his works that we hear more trespassing. But, as a famous teacher once told me, "Only do three things in playing the piano: First, think; secondly, think; and, thirdly, think."

Arabs Love Flowers

Delightful pictures and talk of Tunis in the *National Geographic Magazine* give us this surprising bit about the children of the desert:

The little fruit shops are most attractively arranged and very artistic in regard to color. The love of flowers and color seems inherent in all Arabs. Even the smallest cafe has great bunches of flowers, and the butcher standing in his tiny shop has a rosebud and golden marigolds stuck over his ear. The blue green antique tiles around his shop are worthy of being shown in a museum.

BASEBALL A UNIFYING FACTOR

ON a holiday, when from every quarter of the city associations and clubs march forth for one of their periodical outings, the truly amazing hold that baseball has on the population is disclosed better than at any other time. Of the scores of organizations, composed of men of all races, creeds and polities, that pass the city hall on their way to picnic grounds and athletic fields, not one is without its ball nine, says an editorial in the *New York Sun*. Generally there are two clubs and usually they are properly uniformed. But if uniforms are lacking, the presence of bats, masks and balls indicates pretty clearly what the principal amusement of the day is to be, and it is a noticeable detail that the uniformed players, when uniforms are worn,

Good-Night

The trees are stilled, the air is filled With gentleness and sleep; No roaring tumult breaks the gloom That spreads through valleys deep.

A flaming forge, far down the gorge, Reflects the sunset's hue; A breeze now comes out from the north, Blessing earth with dew.

The starlight sheer drapes wood and mere With banners lithe and white; The moonbeams whisper to the world A shadowed, soft "Good-night."

—Edith Fargo Andrews.

NEW TOWN GROWS IN A YEAR

WHAT seems a marvelous account of the starting of a new town is told in the *World Today of London*. A railroad had been built into a fine wheat district of Canada, and the men who have already bought up much of the surrounding land are waiting eagerly for the day when the lots in the town site will be auctioned off. It is affirmed that within a year there will be 2000 residents in the place, all of them making money. This phenomena is explained as follows:

The farmers settle on the land very rapidly as soon as the railroad is built through and they have a way to ship out their wheat. Most of them come from long distances. Everything is new; machinery, household furniture, food

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HOW AMERICA NEEDS GARDENS

SO here in America of all things we need gardens and we must so plan our gardens that we shall live in them, and we must have in them our favorite flowers, long pathways of them, which lead us from gate to doorstep and we must enter our gateway under fragrant bower. We must build up arbors for our fruit, rustic shelter for our children, and above all these things, our garden, which should be our outdoor home, must surely have a pergola, a living place outdoors that is beautiful in construction, that is draped in vines, that gives us green walls to live within, that has a ceiling of tangled leaves and flowers

blowing in the wind, a glimpse of blue sky through open spaces and sunshine pouring over us when the leaves move.

With a pergola in the garden you can no more escape living out of doors than you can avoid swimming in the sea if you happily chance to be living on the edge of the ocean. A pergola focuses your garden life. It is like a fireplace in a living room; it is the spirit of the outdoor environment held in one place in which to rest, or to play or to do quiet domestic tasks; it is the outdoor home for children, for old folks, a spot in which to dream waking dreams or to sleep happily.—Craftsman.

Law for the Airman

The law has, of course, followed man into the air. Connecticut is the first state to pass a comprehensive act, going into effect next January, for the regulation of aerial traffic. Pilots must be 21 years old and have a license, and they must carry numbers three feet high on their machines. Massachusetts and New York also have bills under consideration for the regulation of flying. The speed with which an aeroplane can cover several states gives rise to the question whether pilots should not be licensed by the federal government rather than by the state.

With the more general use of flying machines, the old legal maxim that the ownership of land extends upward indefinitely will no doubt be modified.

The aerial ocean should be as free as the Atlantic or the Pacific. The first international congress on aviation law met early in June and adopted 17 clauses of an agreement which is to furnish the basis of an aerial code. There is, however, no unanimity on the subject as yet.—Review of Reviews.

Wild Silkworms

The world is indebted to the Chinese for the discovery of the virtues of the silkworm. Its product was unknown in Rome until the time of Julius Caesar, and so costly was the material that even the Emperor Aurelian refused a dress of this lustrous fabric to his Empress. Now it is nurtured in almost every country, and its products are within the reach of all.

Besides the several domesticated species, there is a wild silkworm found in Central America, which weaves a bag-like structure two feet in depth, that hangs from the trees. At a distance the nest resembles a huge matted cobweb. The insect makes no cocoon, but weaves the silk in layers and skeins around the inside of the nest. From Tegucigalpa there were sent to England some years ago about six pounds of this silk. There it was made into handkerchiefs, not easily detected from common silk of equal strength and delicate texture.

There is a curious silk-producing spider in Central America, the arana de seda, which may be seen hurrying along with a load of fine silk on its back, from which trail numerous delicate filaments.—Harpers Weekly.

Cooperation

We are made for cooperation, like feet, like hands, like eyelids, like the rows of the upper and lower teeth. To act against one another, then, is contrary to nature and it is acting against one another to be vexed and turn away.—Marcus Aurelius.

Spontaneity and meditation make the artist.—Dupre.

"Good Mornin'"

I don't care for the stormy sky—
For trouble's solemn warning;
Along the way I always try
To tell the folks "Good mornin'!"

I never jine the mournful band—
Their solemn songs I'm scornin':
It's me, folks, fer the promised land,
To tell the folks "Good mornin'!"

—Atlanta Constitution.

SPEAKING THE TRUTH

TRUTH is defined in the dictionary as "Conformity of thought with fact; conformity of a judgment, statement or belief with the reality, exact correspondence of subjective and objective relations."

In every-day life we think of truth as an agreement between things and the way they seem to us; also as abstention from intentional or unintentional falsehoods when referring to the experience of ourselves or others. These experiences are based on sense testimony alone.

Now, every one knows that whatever the senses see, feel, hear, touch or remember is temporal, therefore not of God, who is "the same yesterday, today and forever," or infinite and eternal. In other words, the senses testify of beliefs, not of objective certainties or realities.

Then, while it is essential to spiritual growth, and at all times a state of thought to be desired and expected, to refrain from deliberate or ignorant misstatements concerning these every-day experiences, therefore to dwell upon mere sense testimony, is not voicing the truth in the highest sense. On page 282 of *Science and Health* Mrs. Eddy makes this statement: "Truth is the intelligence of immortal Mind"; then to speak the truth is to conform our statements with that which is absolutely true, and to do this there must be an agreement between our thinking and the intelligence which is of God.

In his letter to the Ephesians Paul

says, "Wherefore putting away lying speak every man truth with his neighbor"; and again in the same chapter, "Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying that it may minister grace unto the hearers."

The application is obvious. Mankind would be saved much suffering if, for instance, instead of the useless talk about the heat of summer and the cold and the storms of winter there was a greater desire to uplift consciousness to realize that

"In atmosphere of Love divine
We live and move and breathe." —Christian Science Hymnal, p. 81.

The likes and dislikes of humanity not only concerning people but things are simply beliefs. And by voicing and accepting them we many times deprive ourselves of friends and material blessings, forgetting that there is but one Creator and one creation, both infinite and good.

Our mistakes, our disappointments, our sins, our sorrows, our poverty and our diseases are not real facts. They have no objective existence. They are some of the things that we experience, but we never really know them. Then why give them any prestige or power by speaking of them even to ourselves?

How much better to rejoice in the understanding that Christian Science has given that, "as in heaven, so on earth, —God is omnipotent, supreme" (*Science and Health*, p. 17).

Only by a persistent determination to speak the truth at all times and under all circumstances shall we be able to lift our thought and therefore our ex-

periences out of the limited into the unlimited, out of the discordant into the harmonious, out of the unreal into the real.

Then, and not until then, shall we be able to say with Paul, "our conversation is in heaven: from whence also we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ."

OLD WHITECHAPEL HAY MART



Photo specially taken for the Monitor

STRAW-LADEN VEHICLES

AT ONE of the points where London traffic is thickest, that is where the traffic from the docks and the city converges, stands the old Whitechapel hay market. There seems no definite record as to when it was first established, but that it is of a venerable age there is no doubt.

This market, the rights of which are the property of the lord of the manor of Stepney, is still held on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. In accordance with custom a bell is sounded one hour before the market opens and closes, this being the signal for the hay and straw carts to leave the market streets.

As may be imagined the holding of this market in such a crowded thoroughfare presents many difficulties and efforts have been made to purchase the rights of the lord of the manor therein. The Stepney borough council actually promoting a bill in Parliament to that

Stevenson Regarded His Writing as Craft

STEVENSON chose writing as his craft, his livelihood. "If I have at all learned the trade of using words to convey truth and to arouse emotion"—so he defines his aim in the famous defense of *Damien*. And it is entirely characteristic of Stevenson that rarely does he speak of his writing as a profession. It is his trade, his craft, at times an art (and he always makes a just distinction between the two); so distrustful was he of his life of bourgeois classifications. That he "played the sedulous ape" to his masters while learning, as every good writer must do, whether consciously or unconsciously, is a phrase of his own that has been twisted into a confession that his art was imitative.—Current Literature.

Gentlemen to Gentlemen

In an interesting article by Sir Arthur Markham, M. P., in the *Westminster Gazette*, the writer, who is a large employer of labor, says, speaking of workmen, that "they do resent being treated like merchandise, and if employers would only treat their workmen with the same courtesy as they do others in their own station of life a very different spirit would prevail, since the workingman is often hypersensitive as to the way he is addressed, and the kind and friendly word is invariably appreciated."

Art's a service.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

ABOUT ART AND AUTOGRAPHS

COMPLIMENTING the courage of

people who buy their pictures by the square yard, and pay for them in proportion to their area, selecting what they like because they like it and not because of the name attached to it in the Providence Journal seems to bring facts to support his argument quite unshakably. This is the recent case of the supposed Inness paintings. They were valued at \$2000 apiece, it seems, of course not a striking sum, as values go nowadays, but still something. Then it was discovered that these admired productions, rated among the painter's best,

were spurious; and their value disappeared. The Journal refers to their destruction as the result of the mere loss of an autograph. They were exactly as beautiful as ever, but their painter is unknown.

Yet many a visitor in the galleries of Europe walking round with his guide book shut to choose his own favorites before he looks to see which are starred by Baedeker, knows that there is some sense in the talk of art critics, after all; for one is sometimes clear-sighted enough to recognize a great masterpiece without being told that it is great.

Perhaps it is only the half-way pictures that have this fictitious sort of value.

Modern Italian Portrait Painter

It is Antonio Mancini of Naples, but a Roman by many years of residence who sent paintings to the exhibition at Rome of which the Studio says that they lift him to the first rank among modern painters of the portrait. Above all he is a colorist of unrivaled greatness. His portraits of women here are seated, while in the male portraits standing erect he gains the full advantage of the height of the figure. But how delightful are these seated portraits of women, revealing all the grave tenderness and personal charm of the Roman and North Italian women. Loveliest of all and most brilliant in treatment is the "Geltrude," a portrait of extraordinary brilliancy, in which great pieces of mother-of-pearl are actually embedded within the color-impasto of the rich gown. One trembles to think what might be the effect on unintelligent imitators of this technique.

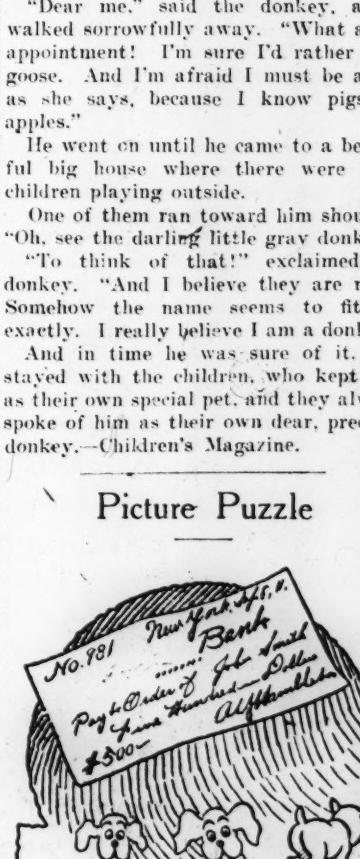
He went on until he came to a beautiful big house where there were some children playing outside.

One of them ran toward him shouting, "Oh, see the darling little gray donkey!"

To think of that! exclaimed the donkey. "And I believe they are right. Somehow the name seems to fit me exactly. I really believe I am a donkey."

And in time he was sure of it. He stayed with the children, who kept him as their own special pet, and they always spoke of him as their own dear, precious donkey.—*Children's Magazine*.

Picture Puzzle



What game?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, September 14, 1911

Drift Toward Executive Authority

"RELEASED from federal guidance," to quote the significant descriptive phrase of Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, and minus some of the social distractions which diminished the worth of certain of its earlier annual sessions, the house of governors this year has lost no time in forthright debate of live issues following formal presentation of topics. What more natural than that Montana's Governor should urge increase of power of appointment and removal by state executives? Too often, more is expected of them than can possibly eventuate. Legislatures pass laws which governors are sworn to execute but cannot for lack of direct authority. Indifferent or hostile subordinate officials may thwart a governor's sincere effort to carry out a policy, advocacy of which insured him his election, or to enforce a new law representing overwhelming public sentiment. To put an end to such mockery of genuine executive authority, to make gubernatorial power vital and to bring about efficient government, Governor Norris would endow governors with power to remove officials, a right now lacking in most states. Nor is this all. He believes that direct as well as indirect initiative in legislation should be one of a governor's powers. Measures recommended in messages should come before legislatures, drafted and backed by the executive department. For the right to begin legislative settlement of important matters of state policy, governors should not be dependent upon the courtesy of a legislator.

There is nothing surprising in championing of such a demand. Similar trends are apparent both in national and in municipal spheres of action. Popular sympathy now usually runs against, rather than with, the national Senate in any blocking of executive policy by assertion of its power over nominations and its right to negative treaties. By its present threatening attitude toward the Taft-Knox arbitration treaties the Senate is making increased capital for the President, and not for the principle of prudence which underlies this constitutional check on unrestrained power of the executive.

Similarly in all the new varieties of municipal charter, whether framed by civic reformers or by Tammany, the significant feature is increment of power for the titular head of government, the argument running that power should go with responsibility, and that with concentrated responsibility it is easier for the electorate to ban or to bless. Nothing in the direction of centralization of power under forms autocratic in type seems to be feared, so long as there is popular election, full publicity as to official acts, and ways of prompt and summary riddance of venal or despotic mayors or governors. While legislators still continue to be under suspicion, while judges are now meeting open attack and the judiciary is under fire, the executive arm of government forges ahead, claims new powers and gets many of them. It is a phase of political evolution not confined to the United States. France sees the need of a stronger executive. In Great Britain the cabinet waxes in power at the expense of the legislative assembly. Such also is the case in Japan. Relative gains for popular legislative bodies can be recorded only where, as in China and Russia, they are comparatively new features of government, and where excessive administrative power has brought about revolution. Where constitutional government has been established for any considerable length of time, the tendency is to minimize legislative power and to magnify the executive.

THE Hon. Champ Clark declares courageously that what is needed is not less politics, but more, and he is broad enough to put the statement in a non-partisan sense. In this he is in agreement with many other thinking people who can see how politics can be improved but cannot see how politics can be abolished.

The Problem of Domestic Help

AN EXAMINATION of the facts, so far as they are known, does not bear out the statement, attributed to employment agencies, that the domestic help market is becoming overstocked, nor does it sustain another statement, traceable to the same source, that domestic service is being interfered with by a recent custom of some of those engaged in the vocation. There is admittedly as great difficulty as at any time in recent years in supplying competent help to those willing to pay a fair price for it. Employment agencies of New York, for example, testify freely to the regular shortage. Of inexperienced and inefficient help there is the usual surplus. One of the agents is quoted as saying that competent servants are hard to find in that city, notwithstanding the constant inpouring stream of young women of the working class from abroad. "Hundreds of immigrants," he says, "especially girls and women, come over here from working in the fields, ignorant, illiterate and without the slightest domestic training, and then wonder why we can't get them work as waitresses or cooks."

As to the custom referred to, the allegation is that American cooks, waitresses and housemaids are now doing so well that they can afford to make frequent European trips, and that on these trips they are bringing over young women relatives or friends, finding places for them where they may obtain training and later obtaining for them positions as domestics at high wages. It is probably quite true that this practise obtains, but, as a matter of fact, it always has obtained to some degree, and without affecting to a noticeable extent the state of the domestic help market. The domestics who engage in the practise of bringing girl relatives and friends from Europe as companions are few compared with those who send passage money by mail, but, taking this class altogether, it constitutes only a small fraction of the immigrant women of domestic service age coming into the country.

New York is no exception to the rule throughout the North in respect to the lack of competent domestic help. It is a deficit that is common clear across the northern belt of states and in Canada. And it is not due so much to a shortage of individuals as to the inability of a large proportion of them to perform household tasks satisfactorily. Because of their incompetence in this particular thousands of them are compelled to find employment in a low grade of menial labor and factory work.

Some time ago it was proposed that, in the countries contributing largely to American immigration, schools should be established for

at least the partial training of girls and young women for domestic service in this country. Their earning capacity, of course, would be greatly increased were something of this kind done. Since it has not been done abroad, it might be done at points of debarkation on this side, under either private or public auspices. In fact, it might pay the housekeepers of America handsome dividends to unite in the founding and maintenance of training schools for immigrant girls at the seaports.

JAPAN'S present state-supported and state-controlled universities are at Tokio and Kyoto. They have a total enrollment of over 4000 pupils. The one at Kyoto, the youngest and smallest, was established in response to a natural demand that sectional as well as national convenience should be considered. Now comes the announcement that two other national schools of high rank are to be created, one at Sendai on the east coast and to the north, accommodating that region of the empire, and the other at Fukuoka on the island of Kiushiu, most southern of the larger islands of the archipelago and adjacent to Korea, whence increasing numbers of students are likely to come as Japanization proceeds. Thus does the extensive national policy reveal itself in connection with one of the most centralized and bureaucratic systems of education of modern or ancient times, but a system that has had strikingly favorable results in producing a homogeneous, sacrificing, well-informed and patriotic people.

In its thoroughly secular tone, its rigidity and compass of mechanism affecting youth from infancy to maturity, and its deliberate inculcation of ethics as related to patriotism, there is much about the Japanese national system of education that reminds one of the French system. But it also has been molded by influences from Germany and the United States. In the completeness with which national power is put at the service of the schoolmaster, in the virtual monopoly enjoyed by educated and trained men—theoretically at least—of posts in all departments of government, and in the use which is made of the school for discipline in ethics of patriotism, there is nothing quite like what Japan has to show. From the opening of the eighth century, with the founding at Nara of a university that taught ethics, law, history and mathematics, derived from Chinese sources, down to the latest decision to set up new universities at Sendai and Fukuoka, there is an almost unbroken tradition of respect for scholarship as a sine qua non for the ruling classes if not for the masses. But always there has been far greater emphasis in China on national patriotism.

With the restoration and the downfall of feudalism and the passing of the exclusive power of the Samurai, a more democratic educational ideal was accepted, and talent and genius were fostered wherever found. The pages of history have few finer instances of class magnanimity and wisdom than those shown by the military chieftains of Japan, who having long had exclusive privilege and power, chose to share them with men of other social groups. For lack of similar breadth of vision two of the oldest and most civilized of European nations are still hampered by educational policies and social systems that are based on caste and that foster it.

MR. BRYAN is as positive as could reasonably be expected in stating that he will never again be a candidate for the presidency of the United States. As others have said, however, if certain circumstances should arise, why then, of course, it might be different. No man, moreover, could refuse the highest office in the land. At least, no man ever has.

ONE DESIRABLE thing likely to result from the movement for the preservation of Daniel Webster's birthplace is a revival of interest in his speeches. Nobody could well read the Webster orations without learning some very important things about this government and what it was intended to stand for, and not to stand for.

SO FAR, government control of transportation in France has failed to work out satisfactorily. That is to say, the figures for this year exhibit a deficit of 66,000,000 francs in the operations of the Western State railroad. That would look as if private ownership might be more profitable to the public.

JAPAN finds that Port Arthur is not worth maintaining as a naval station, and, with the good sense that is one of the island empire's striking characteristics, is going to abandon it. The fact that it was taken from the Russians does not compensate for the cost of keeping it.

THE Lusitania has been able to start on three transatlantic trips within the period consumed less than forty years ago by one. But there is the question whether she really gets as much good out of the voyage as her slower predecessor.

A copy of the first steamboat to navigate the Mississippi is to lead in the river pageant to commemorate the centennial of steam navigation in the West. This is well, but now let them build bigger steamboats to navigate the Mississippi.

MAINE, if she needs any, can find precedent for her recent conduct in the weather indications of last summer. It does not follow that because from all appearances things are going to be wet they do not turn out dry.

ONCE-CENT pieces are so scarce in some parts of the West that people out that way are frequently compelled to weigh themselves five times in succession in order to take out a nickel's worth.

WILBUR WRIGHT says that 90 per cent of the money spent on aviation this year has been wasted. He leaves the world in doubt as to how the useful 1 per cent was employed.

THE Brooks comet, like some others that might be mentioned, would be a magnificent sight if it were nearer. However, we have to take comets as they come.

AN UNWRITTEN law decrees that straw hats shall now be called in. Many will ignore it, however, and thus prolong their comfort and their summer.

THE OUTLOOK for turkeys for Thanksgiving could not be better; the outlook for Thanksgiving turkeys, on the other hand, could not be worse.

CONTINUED advance in the price of sugar goes to show that what the country needs is not tariff throbs but more beets.

THIS newspaper has taken occasion more than once to express its disapproval of a too prevalent disposition to characterize certain communities in a way to convey the impression of a lack of the finer qualities of citizenship in their composition. In doing this, we believe, we have simply voiced the sentiment of all right-thinking people. Satire, no matter how well intended, or how free from malice, may go so far at times as to do great injustice. We believe that the state of Kentucky has suffered far beyond its deserts in this particular. We also believe that, in common fairness, Kentucky should be released from further satirical attention, especially where it is based upon the existence of certain conditions far removed from the experience, the influence and the lives of the vast majority of its people.

Kentucky is not a lawless state. It is not a feud-ridden state. Its people are not reckless and wild. Because of the peculiarity of certain offenses committed in the remote mountain counties, extraordinary newspaper notoriety has been given them. These offenses all put together would not equal either in enormity or in number those committed in many other sections of the country in a single year. They have been offenses characteristic of a certain small element, not of the mass. The moral sense of Kentucky revolts against them to as great a degree as the moral sense of any other part of the nation.

The Louisville Courier-Journal complains that the eastern press seizes upon every opportunity to bring the name of Kentucky into disrepute. This is not altogether true, but there is nevertheless ground for the complaint. It is too much the case, not only in the East but in the West, and in the South as well, that newspapers look beyond their own immediate neighborhoods for objects of satire and criticism and condemnation. Better results might follow equal attention to affairs nearer home.

Kentucky as a whole, in its political life, in its social life, in its religious life, will bear comparison with any of the sister states. It must be judged, if judged righteously, by its general moral character. So judged we believe it will be privileged to demand better treatment, not as a favor, but as a right.

Coal Mining in Chile

IX IRS desire to develop the coal mining industry within the republic the Chilean government has been greatly encouraged, not only by what the present mines are already yielding, but by reports prepared by expert engineers who have been in Europe and Australia investigating methods for mining and the quality of coal as found in various countries. Up to the present, coal deposits uncovered in Chile have been largely bituminous in character but the government's specialists, including French and German experts, declare that for manufacturing purposes even this coal answers well and that it may prove sufficient in quantity to supply the home wants.

In reports submitted to the government there is slight reference to the coal fields of the United States, and it may therefore be considered that the anthracite deposits of the north are not looked upon as competitive in the sense that Chile can offer its consumers this kind of coal. American coal exporters may therefore still consider Chile a good market for certain grades which are essential where the bituminous article does not answer.

If, however, Chile shall be able to mine enough bituminous coal to satisfy its wants for this grade of coal, great advantage will accrue to the country. The Cousins Company, for instance, employs no fewer than 6000 miners, and is constantly enlarging its operations. The Rio de Curanilahue Coal Company furnishes large quantities of coal to the state railways. It is entirely possible that Chile will seek to widen its coal industry so as to supply neighboring states. Recent developments have attracted considerable attention in South America, particularly in view of the present tendency to keep southern purchases to the southern continent.

Under the Eyes of Experts

EMPLOYEES in the yards, arsenals and shops of the United States navy are being studied by "efficiency experts," trained by F. W. Taylor. The process is provoking much resentment among persons under surveillance. Educational experts, summoned from various centers throughout the Union and headed by Harvard's professor of pedagogics, are now similarly watching the workings of the public schools of New York city, for which taxpayers are asked to provide next year \$37,000,000, a sum larger than Norway spends each year for all governmental functions.

Thus far the "watched" educators have not shown signs of resentment. Nor, as far as the public record goes, did the staff employed at Montclair, N. J., where Professor Hamis previously carried on a similar work of investigation of a school system in behalf of a community anxious to know whether the income from its generous expenditure was reasonably satisfactory when expressed in terms of morals and mind as well as of money.

That there will be close scrutiny of the larger experiment of this kind now under way in New York goes without saying. The principle involved has come to stay, whatever the outcome in this case. Taxpayers and boards of education are sure to insist more and more upon judgment from without upon results that are the product of the counsel of local educational advisers. As men and women who are competent for this advisory service increase in number, their function in the educational and civic worlds will become more varied. As now it will be partially that of teachers of students and authors of technical literature, but in addition it will take on judicial aspects, fitting individuals to serve communities desiring objective, dispassionate comments upon policies and methods that may be in dispute between boards of education made up of laymen and superintendents and school principals.

Repeated instances where communities have resorted to the method of investigation which New York is now using will, we believe, disclose increasing trust by the American democracy in the value to it of reliance upon advice of the competent few. Competency, of course, includes much besides technical proficiency. But, given ethical ideals, patriotism as well as mental power and right motives for action, and the adviser who knows what education is and how it may be given to the millions of pupils in the nation's schools is the man that voters should both honor and employ.